The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1894. NO. 18

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a, m	a m.		A. M.	p. m.	P. M.
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 12
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 59
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
2 30	10 42	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4,29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
611	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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"Worth Winning, Worth Keeping."

BY MATTIE DYER BRITTS.

"Hello, Kate!"

"Yes!" answered a voice above stairs, as Charley Grant called from the cosy little hall below.

"Come down here! I've got something to tell you!"

Charley's handsome face was bright enough to tell anybody that his news pleased him greatly, as he stood waiting for his wife to come down. And why not, since his pretty cousin, Jessie Kingsbury, had come at one time very near filling the place which Kate had now?

But Kate was as sweet and pretty as ever Jess had been—at least, she used to be, before Baby Johnnie—and—and—well, Kate appeared at the instant, and even Charley could not call her pretty, now.

Her golden hair was all bunched up and tucked back with an ugly comb, her wrapper unbelted, no collar on, and her small feet thrust into clumsy old slippers.

Charley's friends used to say he was a perfect fiend on the subject of untidy women, and he couldn't help a shade crossing his face as he remembered how trim and nice Kate was when they were first married.

But the shade passed as swiftly as it came, and he stooped to give her the usual kiss, as he said:

"Busy, to-day?"

"Yes. Hush, Charley! Don't speak so loud, you'll wake the baby!"

"Oh, bother the baby! He's always going to sleep or waking up, or doing something to make life miserable for other folks!"

"Why, Charles Grant! Aren't you ashamed to say that of your own blessed little son?"

And Kate's eyes began to fill, while her cheeks reddened.

Charley hastened to undo his mischief by saying, tenderly:

"Now, there! You know I was only joking, dear! He's the finest baby ever lived, no doubt! Isn't supper ready? I'm as hungry as a hunter!"

"Yes, it is waiting. I'll ring it up at once. What was it you wanted to tell me, Charley?"

"There! Bless my soul, if I hadn't forgotten! Who do you think is here?"

"I couldn't guess, so I won't try. Tell me?"

"Cousin Jessie Kingsbury! She is over at brother John's now. Came to-day!"

"Did she?"

There was no very intense interest in Kate's tone, for she was not over glad to hear of the young lady's arrival. Guests were troublesome, but she felt obliged to say, as Charley waited:

"Will we have to invite her here?"

"Why, of course, Kate! We'll do our part of the entertaining, with Stella and John. We must call to-morrow and set a time for her to come to us. She will stay a month or two. Jess is so lively, we can't be dull while she is here."

Kate was just conscious of a queer twinge at Charley's words, but she led the way to the table, and poured the tea with her usual pleasant manner.

"There! I forgot something else, too," cried Charley, suddenly clapping his hand on his pocket. "I've got a treat for us to-night."

"What is it?" asked Kate.

Charley took two small squares of paste-board from his pocket and held them up to her.

"What are they?" said she. "Theatre tickets?"

"Yes. 'Faust,' by a splendid company. I knew you always wanted to hear 'Faust,' so I got e'm on purpose for you."

Charley looked pleased, but Kate's fair face clouded, as she answered:

"Well, I'm sorry you spent the money. I can't go."

"Can't go! Why in the world can't you, then? You are so fond of good opera. I thought this would be a real treat."

"So it would Charley, if I could leave the baby."

"But I thought you had a good girl?"

"Well, I have a perfect treasure."

"Well, don't you think she might manage to rock the baby for two hours on one occasion?" asked Charley, seriously.

"Oh, but, Charley, he might be taken sick or something."

"Yes, the house might burn down, but I don't think it will," returned Charley, more shortly than he often spoke to Kate. "I'm very sorry you won't go," he added, as he rose from the table, his appetite quite spoiled. "It is a disappointment to me."

"Why, you can go, I'm sure, Charley. I shall not care at all."

"No; I'll stay with you, and we can have our own music. I have not heard you sing for a month."

Kate hesitated a moment, then she said:

"But, Charley, I must stay up in the nursery. I never trust Johnnie to Sarah of evenings."

Charley frowned, stood irresolute an instant, and said:

"Oh, well, then, I don't see why I shouldn't get some pleasure, if I can. I'll just drop over to John's and see if they are going. As I have two tickets, if Jess cares to go we might all make a party of it."

"Yes, certainly; go, Charley. I don't want you to stay at home because I have to."

"You know I had rather be with you, my dear. But it's dull work sitting down-stairs alone all the evening."

Then Charley kissed her, put on his overcoat and went away. But after he was gone Kate began to be conscious of a lonely, uneasy feeling, and to wish she had gone, too. Of course, Charley was as loyal and true-hearted as a man could be. But, to think of him sitting beside that dashing, black-eyed Jess all the evening, and showing her all the little attentions which he knew so well how to give a woman; it worried her, somehow, and she could not help it. She was not jealous. Oh, no! She had told him to go, and really hoped he would enjoy it. But—but—she did wish she had left Johnnie to Sarah for one evening, and made one of that opera-party with the rest.

As for Charley, as he walked rapidly over to his brother's, he wondered if he wasn't a precious rascal for wishing that blessed baby had never come into the house. To be sure, it was a bright little thing, sweet and cute, and he would have loved it dearly and been very proud of it (as he was after all, if he had only known it), but since it arrived, Kate had been no companion at all for him. She was everlastingly up in that nursery, and she neglected her dress and her hair, and never read or sang to him or went out with him, and he was feeling the change sadly.

"Of course, it is right to be a devoted mother," he said to himself, "but I do wish the mother had not so entirely displaced the wife. It's hard on a fellow and I don't like it. I don't wonder men get tired of their wives, if they all do the same way."

Just then Charley ran against a passer-by, and as he glanced up to apologize, saw his brother.

"Ah, John!" was his greeting. "I'm just on my way to your house."

"Well, I'm on my way to yours," replied John, laughingly. "We want you and Kate to go with us to hear 'Faust' to-night."

"No use to go on," returned Charley. "I have been trying to induce Kate to go, but she won't."

"She won't! Why not?"

"She can't leave that precious youngter. I got her a ticket, but it was no go. So I was coming over to say if you want to hear the opera, my tickets are at your service."

"Not unless you go with us, Charley. Of course, you will though. And Jess can use one of your tickets."

"Why, I hardly know about going myself, John. I don't like to leave Kate at home alone, you know."

"Nonsense! It is her own fault. Come, I won't hear a word more. Forward, march! It's time to be off."

Charley submitted, feeling a little reproached, for, though he had set out with the intention of going to the play, when he took a second thought, he did not care to go without Kate. But Miss Jessie was very willing to be escorted by her handsome cousin.

And Charley did not see the laughing light in her eyes, as she whispered to Stella:

"Mrs. Kate had better be careful of her property while I am here. I might take him away from her."

"For shame, Jess!" answered Stella, but in her heart she did wish Kate would give Charley a little more of her time.

"She is making a mistake," was her thought. "But people never get any thanks for interfering, so I won't do it. If she makes her bed, she will have to lie in it."

There was plainly nothing to be done or said. And if in the flashes of Jess's dark eyes and brilliant wit, Charley almost forgot Kate sitting at home with the baby, there was no one to blame, unless it was Kate herself, for leaving her rightful place be filled by another woman.

Kate had gone to bed before he got home, and he would not disturb her. But at breakfast next morning he told her what a grand time they had enjoyed.

"Ye es? I am very glad, Charley," said Kate, rather faintly.

"Oh, yes. We only missed you, dear. But Jess is so lively, one couldn't help having a gay time with her. By the way, Kate, she says, as you are so busy with the baby, she will not stand on ceremony and wait for you to call on her. She is coming over with Stella to-day. We must have her stay here, you know. If you can't spare time to entertain her, why, I can."

A sudden feeling, which she could not explain, fired Kate's heart, and made her say, with some spirit:

"I shall do my part, of course, Charley."

"That's a good girl!" he returned in tones of real pleasure. I knew you would it—if that wretched—"

"Charles Grant!"

"Oh, excuse me—that precious boy—did not absorb all your time. Then you'll invite them to stay when they call?"

"Yes."

"You're a darling! Wish I could be here, too. But you can make them stay to dinner. Good-bye!" A kiss, and he was off.

"Oh, yes! She'll stay, fast enough!" sighed Kate, as she went upstairs. "But what I wish is that people would just stay at home as I do. However, as Miss Jess has no husband and baby to keep her at home, it is to be expected that she will go anywhere where she can find amusement, not to say anything of a nice little flirtation."

And then Mrs. Kate nodded her head, and her eyes had an unusual sparkle in them, as if she had suddenly come to some resolution which she was determined to carry out.

Jess Kingsbury was the very princess of pretty flirts, as Kate well knew, and Charley had once had a fancy for her. Who knew what she might take it into her head to do now, especially if she had the chance which Kate seemed bent on giving her to work her siren spells?

"Charley is as good as gold," said Kate. "But men are men, and women are women sometimes! Sometimes they are little fools. Perhaps I will be one, perhaps I won't, Miss Jess!"

Kate flew around in her nursery that morning with a will, and before her callers could possibly be expected she had taken off her untidy wrapper, curled her hair and made herself as pretty as she could. If she took a bit of a cry while she held the curling-iron, it might have been because that small instrument of torture was too hot.

They came and it seemed to Kate that Jess looked slightly surprised at her appearance.

"Why, they had told me you had grown quite domestic, dear! Given up society, and all that!" the young lady cried, settling her silken plumage in Kate's cosiest chair. "But I declare, you look as fresh and blooming as ever! I am quite vexed with Charley."

"I hope you enjoyed the opera, last night?" observed Kate, rather coolly, not replying to her words.

"Oh, yes, indeed! It seemed like old times to be with Charley again. Oh, by the way, did he tell you he was going to take me out riding this afternoon?" she rattled on. "I told him he ought to take you, but he said you wouldn't go."

"Not to-day. Some other time, with pleasure," answered Kate. But her usual "I couldn't leave the

Continued on eighth page.

DR. R. C. FLOWER,

And His Congress of Physicians—Miracles in Medicine.

Monstrous Tumors Melt Away---The Lame Throw Aside Their Crutches and Walk---Cancer, Consumption and Chronic Troubles Cured in a Mysterious Manner.

Our readers are well acquainted with the name of Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston. His miraculous cures of the most desperate and abandoned cases when given up as incurable by leading physicians has caused the *Inter-Ocean* of Chicago, *Cincinnati Enquirer* and *New York Tribune* to say if miracles were ever performed, many of Dr. R. C. Flower's cures belong to that class of wonders. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* recently interviewed numerous prominent people in all sections of the country regarding Dr. Flower's treatment of patients. Here is what they say. They speak for themselves.

A Wonderful Cure.

Wm. Mix, a prominent lawyer and wealthy gentleman of 1044 Third avenue, Louisville, Ky.: Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston, Mass., cured my wife several years ago of the most terrible and dangerous diseases woman can be heir to. I consider Dr. Flower's cure of Mrs. Mix almost miraculous. I had spent thousands of dollars on prominent physicians in Louisville and New York without any help. After several months under the best specialists of New York she continued to grow worse, and I brought her home in the deepest despair. Under these conditions I took her to see Dr. Flower. He told her her trouble better than she could have told him, without asking a question. In a few months under Dr. Flower's treatment she was entirely cured, and has enjoyed ever since the finest health. As a physician Dr. Flower leads the world, I believe. He is a great man, his judgment is the highest authority. As a man Dr. Flower is one of the most pleasing, entertaining and cultured gentleman you ever met, and a man of the highest integrity.

Marasmus.

Henry D. Posey, 615 Chestnut street, Evansville, Ind., said: "I consider Dr. Flower the greatest physician in all the world. I don't believe there was ever such a doctor, and I doubt if there will ever be another, and I form my judgment from his work.

"I was a living skeleton when I went to see Dr. Flower, over a year ago. I could not eat anything, not even milk, without great distress. I had wasted to a shadow; I had given up hope and was given up. I resolved, as a very last resort, to consult Dr. Flower. I did so. He told me all my trouble without asking a question. Then I knew I was in the presence of a man who knew his business. I put myself under his care, and improved immediately, and am a sound, well man today. You can say for me I believe he has no equal on earth."

Fibroid Tumor.

Mrs. James E. Smith of Corydon, Ind., said: When I went to see Dr. R. C. Flower about a year ago I was suffering with a large advanced tumor. I had consulted and been treated by all the best doctors in this section of the country. They all advised an operation, and stated that unless I had one performed I would live but a few weeks, and it was by no means certain that an operation would help me. Dr. Flower told me my troubles, their origin and growth, without asking me a question. He stated that in his opinion an operation would prove fatal; on the other hand, he believed I could be successfully treated and cured without an operation. I placed myself under his treatment and began to improve immediately; today I am a well woman—no tumor, no pain, strong and happy. I wish every sick person knew of Dr. Flower.

Paralysis and Tumor---A Miracle.

Mrs. Wm. Deakyne of Sheridan, Ind., said: About a year ago I visited Dr. Flower. I was then helpless, in a paralyzed condition; went on crutches whenever I went out. A terrible tumor increased my already abnormal size rapidly. I measured over three and a half feet around the waist and over four feet from hip to hip. The disease had settled in one limb, and I had no use of it; was also fast losing my eyesight. My nerves were shattered and I had no memory. Not one of my friends ever thought I could be helped. The physicians had given me up as incurable. Dr. Flower had told me my troubles without asking me a question, or how they came upon me. I took a course of treatment under him, and, thank God, I am today a well woman. Look at me—tumor gone, natural in size, sight restored, memory good, nerves like iron, no crutches—I can walk for a mile and not feel tired. Why, sir, I believe Dr. Flower to be the greatest man of this age. He is a marvel!—a giant in his work. Several of my acquaintances he has cured in the same way. The people in Sheridan speak of this cure as wonderful and miraculous.

Consumption.

"I was a sufferer with consumption," said Mrs. John D. Becker, 103 John street, Evansville, Ind. "I had doctored with numerous physicians without relief. As a last resort (and the lady laughed as she added: 'Dr. Flower is always the last resort,') "I went to see Dr. R. C. Flower. He told me all about my troubles without asking me to say a word. So pleased was I with the examination that I placed myself under his care, and began to improve immediately, and today am a well woman. Ten months ago I could do no work, could scarcely walk, spent my time lying down or in a rocking chair; now I can do any kind of work, walk as much as when I was a young girl. I cannot speak too highly of my physician," said this cultured and refined woman. "Dr. Flower is a great man, an honest, candid man. He is smart, quick and keen and wonderfully fascinating. I don't think the sick have any cause to fear if under his care."

Confirmed Invalid.

Mrs. Joseph Cromwell, Xenia, O., said: I was a helpless and confirmed invalid when I went to see Dr. R. C. Flower. I could not walk 100 feet without sitting down. Besides, I was a nervous wreck. He diagnosed my case accurately. I began to improve immediately under his treatment. Can now skip, run and do what I want. Am well, and think Dr. Flower a medical wonder.

Chronic Stomach Trouble.

Rev. S. W. Keister, Dayton, O., said: "I went to see Dr. R. C. Flower as a last resort. He told me my troubles better than I could have told him; he cured me of a dreadful stomach trouble and nervous exhaustion. I consider him the most wonderful physician living."

Saved From a Fatal Operation.

Mrs. C. E. McOmber, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., said: Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston, cured me of an enlarged, fallen, inflamed and ulcered womb. An operation by numerous physicians was the only thing advised, with no hope held out of its being successful. I had been given up as incurable, and had given up all hopes of ever being cured, when as a last resort my husband took me to see Dr. R. C. Flower. I was under his treatment for a few months, began to improve immediately, and in a few months was cured.

Gastritis.

Mrs. Etta Miller (wife of Mr. Miller, the merchant), of Binghamton, N. Y., says: I had been a great sufferer for years with stomach trouble. I had been treated by the best physicians in New York, who all in time gave my case up as incurable. They had treated me for gastritis, catarrh and cancer of stomach, for nervous dyspepsia and consumption of stomach and bowels. As a last resort I consulted Dr. R. C. Flower, and he took my case, and in a few months I was permanently cured.

Nervous Prostration.

Mrs. Joseph R. Sprague, Brewster, N. Y.: "I had been ill for ten years when I went to Dr. R. C. Flower. After the first month's treatment felt that he had helped me wonderfully. Was in a terrible condition; had nervous prostration and cancerous stomach trouble; also suffered with terrible headaches. Had been given up as incurable by all doctors and had given up all hope myself. But, thanks to Dr. Flower's skill, I am a well woman today and able to attend to my household duties and do just what I like.

"He also cured my son of enlargement of the liver.

"I don't believe there is any need of anyone dying if they will place themselves under his care."

Fungus Stomach.

Dr. Brooks, of Brooks & Evans, a prominent dentist of Portland, Me., said: "I am an admirer of Dr. R. C. Flower. I consider him the ablest physician of the age. Why, sir, he can tell a sick person his disease without knowing anything about him or asking him a question, just as easy as he would read his name. He has most successfully treated and cured me of a very serious and dangerous internal trouble which threatened not only my immediate health, but life (fungus of the stomach.) I was almost incapacitated for work, was wasting away and rapidly losing my strength. Under his treatment I sprang into health, have gained in strength and flesh, and am now young again. Dr. Flower is to me a marvel, an unsolved wonder. He is the most fascinating and genial man you ever saw. He is quick and brilliant, and it makes one feel well and young to talk with him."

The Worst of Blood Troubles.

Mrs. A. G. Thompson late of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, now of Pittsfield, N. H., says: Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, cured me over ten years ago of the worst blood trouble man or woman ever had. It was eating the flesh rapidly from my bones. I suffered all the misery and torture of time every hour of my life. All the leading physicians of New York and New England had treated my case and all had given me up as incurable. In this condition I applied to Dr. Flower, and in a few months was permanently cured, for in ten years I have had no return of the trouble."

(Mrs. A. G. Thompson is one of the best-known women in New York and New England, her husband being for over twenty years one of the leading heads of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

Throat and Lung Trouble.

Rev. P. R. Danley, 614 W. Edmond street, Springfield, Ill., said: "Dr. R. C. Flower saved my life. He cured me of throat, lung and heart trouble. I was a physical wreck and would soon have been in my grave. I improved immediately under his treatment, and in a few months was permanently cured."

Blood Poisoning.

Mrs. Josephine Boardman, Norwich, Vt., said: "Before going to Dr. Flower I had been given up to die by several physicians, who pronounced my disease blood poisoning and cancer.

"After a few months' treatment with Dr. Flower am entirely cured. I was confined to my bed for several years and almost paralyzed. Today I am perfectly well."

Cancer of Breast and Neck.

Mrs. Hiram Bond, Haverhill, Mass., (and wife of one of the largest shoe manufacturers in America), said: "Dr. Flower cured me in 1882 of cancer of breast and neck, also tumor of womb and left ovary. I had three operations performed, but in each case the cancer returned more violent than before. I was pronounced incurable by the leading physicians of New England. In this condition I went to see Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston. He cured me, removing every trace of cancer, tumor and bad blood, and all this without the use of a knife, without pain or my losing a drop of blood. I was under Dr. Flower's treatment about twelve months. He has cured many of my friends of similar diseases."

Gastritis.

Hon. J. Willard Rice of Boston, said: "Dr. R. C. Flower cured me of a gastric stomach trouble which threatened not only my health, but my life, and that after the best skill of New York and Boston had failed to give me relief. Dr. Flower is one of the most able, learned and skilful physicians of this age, besides he is a most genial and fascinating man and as brilliant as a star."

Stomach and Catarrh.

J. H. Tucker, a prominent farmer of Lebanon, Conn., said: "Dr. R. C. Flower has cured me of a most serious stomach and bowel trouble, together with aggravated chronic catarrh and nervous prostration. I was in absolute despair when I visited Dr. Flower. I had been disappointed by doctors in their vain attempt to cure me. No sooner did I begin Dr. Flower's treatment than I began to improve; my cure seems miraculous. Look at me; I am in the finest of health: I owe it all to him. And that is not all. Dr. Flower told me my troubles when I visited him without asking me a question, better than I could have told him."

Malignant Tumor.

Mrs. A. T. Longley, 801 Massachusetts avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., said: Eight years ago Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, cured me of malignant tumor of womb and ovary, after all kinds of treatment and operations had failed. He stopped the hemorrhages and removed those eating growths without pain and without the knife. Her husband, A. T. Longley, the superintendent of government seed department, said he knew of other cures equally wonderful.

A Rheumatic Miracle.

Mrs. J. B. Shrier, Jr., 81 Spring street, Charleston, S. C., said: "I truly can say that by the skill of Dr. R. C. Flower, I escaped a most horrible death. I had had rheumatism for eight years, but lately it developed chalky joints. I was informed after being treated by the leading physician of this city, that there was no cure for my disease, and that amidst great suffering I would gradually turn to stone. Besides my continual suffering I was helpless, had but little use for any of my limbs, was suffering from insomnia and nervous prostration. In other words, I was a helpless, ruined and abandoned wreck. In this condition I was taken to see Dr. R. C. Flower during one of his visits to Savannah. Under his treatment I began to improve immediately, and today I can walk as fast and well as anyone; use my limbs freely; the swelling in my joints has disappeared; I sleep well; my nerves are strong, and my cure is considered by all my friends as a miraculous escape from death.

From Helplessness to Perfect Health.

Hutson Lee, the well-known insurance man of Charleston, S. C., said: "My oldest son was restored by Dr. R. C. Flower from helplessness to the perfect use of his limbs after the best physicians in our country had failed to give him the slightest relief."

A Miracle.

Mrs. J. D. Clark, of Jonesboro, Ga., said: "I had a supposed incurable spinal trouble, double curvature, besides other serious and almost fatal troubles, a woman helpless in braces and on crutches. The most prominent physician in Atlanta had treated me, the hospitals had had me for treatment, and they had all given me up as incurable. In this helpless, suffering and dying condition I was taken to Dr. Flower, when almost, as by magic, he restored me to perfect health. I don't pretend to say how he did it, but he did it."

Cancer of the Tongue.

Mrs. E. A. Selling, Avenue L and Twenty-second street, Galveston, Tex., said: "When I first consulted Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston, I was suffering from a terrible cancer of the tongue, and had given myself up to die, but in a few months he entirely cured me. I am perfectly well today. Everybody who knew my condition look upon my cure as a miracle. Dr. Flower is the most wonderful physician and wonderful man I ever knew. Go into his presence and you feel his power."

Fungus Liver.

Joel Huey, president of First National Bank of Corsicana, Texas, said: "Dr. R. C. Flower is the most wonderful physician I ever knew. He cured me of a fungus cancerous condition of the stomach and liver after numerous physicians had failed to help me and I had been given up to die."

The above testimonials are from many of the most prominent, wealthy and influential men and women of this country. They calmly and deliberately say that Dr. R. C. Flower cured them after they had been given up to die, and that if it had not been for him they would have been in their graves. They represent all kinds of business, all professions, all positions of prominence, and nearly all sections of the country. The testimony of one is the testimony of all, proving his almost supernatural power in curing the sick, and that his practice girdles the world.

Dr. Flower has established a congress or staff of physicians, and is locating a physician in every state in the union. These staff physicians are the most skilled and able men (regardless of their school). These staff physicians examine patients, arrange for their treatment and send a written diagnosis of each case to him. From that time on they are under his care, the same as if the doctor had personally examined them himself. Thus Dr. Flower's patients can be examined and re-examined as needed by skilled physicians who are in close touch and communication with the doctor's practice. Dr. Flower spares no expense in making the cure of his patients absolute and complete.

Those wishing to know more of Dr. R. C. Flower, by sending two 2-cent stamps to the Flower Medical Company, 559 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass., will receive his work, entitled, "Dr. R. C. Flower in the Sick Room."

Puff Balls as Food.

It will surprise many to know that the plebeian puff ball of our pastures is good for something besides old fashioned styptic, smoke, and the kick of the small boy.

There are a number of species of the puff ball, varying in shape and size from the small white globular variety of an inch in diameter, and the pear-shaped, to the giant pasture species which may attain the dimensions of a football. All are edible, if gathered at the white stage, those of yellow or darker fracture being excluded. Of the esculent qualities of the larger species, Lycoperdon giganteum, we may judge from the statement of a connoisseur. "Sliced and seasoned in butter and salt, and fried in the pan, no French omelet is half as good in richness and delicacy of flavor." M. C. Cooke, the British authority, says of it, "In its young and pulpy condition it is excellent eating, and indeed has but few competitors for the place of honor at the table."—Harper's Magazine.

The heaviest rainfall is near the equator, and diminishes steadily as the latitude rises.

Over 200,000 postal cards are used every day in the United States.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

'TWIXT FLAME AND FLOOD

FOREST FIRES DESTROY POPULOUS WISCONSIN TOWNS.

Driven in Panic From Their Homes, Citizens of Phillips Rush for Safety to a Lake—Nearly a Score of Lives Lost—A Sea of Flame in the Lumber Region.

Forest fires raged over a wide area in Northern Wisconsin and wiped out the town of Phillips, driving citizens headlong into the lake. Nearly a score were burned or drowned, and 3000 were made homeless.

A dispatch from Ashland, Wis., gave the following particulars Northern Wisconsin is being swept by the worst forest fires in the history of the State. The losses already amount to millions of dollars, and unless rain falls speedily this sum will be vastly increased.

Reports indicate that several towns have been burned within a radius of a hundred miles of Ashland. To the south, Phillips, the county seat of Price County, a thriving town of three thousand inhabitants, has been wiped out. Taylor County, directly south of Price, is being laid waste, and Shores Crossing has been destroyed.

To the southwest of Ashland, Mason, a busy town of Bayfield County, has been burned, while in Forest and Langlade Counties the flames are making destructive progress.

It is reported that twenty persons lost their lives in Phillips It is said that when the flames swept over the town many persons tried to save their valuables and household effects, and lingered so long in the effort as to be cut off from every avenue of escape except a small lake formed by the widening of the river. They then rushed to the lake, and while some succeeded in escaping, twenty are reported to have been drowned.

Five hundred women and children from Phillips are in the woods near Fifield, the next town, without food or shelter. A requisition for supplies was sent from Milwaukee, Wis. It is feared many persons have perished in the woods, as with the fire burning all around them there is no chance for the women and children to escape.

The number who have lost their lives will probably never be known. The list of dead whose bodies have been recovered is as follows: Mrs. David Byrden and her two children, Frank Cliss and child, James Locke and three children, Charles Pflantzer, burned to death.

A hole has literally been burned in the ground over a territory one a half miles long and a half mile wide, and the sawdust, which is all of four feet thick, is still burning, sending clouds of smoke over the city to stifle the few residents who have returned and are engaged in putting up temporary sheds for the protection of their wives and families. In the woods around the city the people have erected tents to shelter them until such time as the crude houses which they are building will be ready.

Appeals for aid to fight the fire were coming in all day. Relief trains were despatched, but in nearly every instance they encountered burned bridges and were forced to return. Being walled in by the flames it was practically impossible to get assistance to the towns frantically asking for it. Cut off from all outside succor, rains were the only source of relief. The woods are dry and the flames sweep through them.

There were only three brick buildings in Phillips, the rest being constructed of wood. The lumber industry was the main source of wealth and prosperity to the inhabitants. They hewed an open space in the forest and built a wooden town. Baked for weeks by a blazing sun, it fell an easy prey to the flames that swept up to its edges through the forest.

When the box factory burned the boiler exploded and shook the entire town. An explosion of powder and dynamite occurred when the lumber company's hardware store burned. It is estimated that twenty million feet of sawed lumber was destroyed.

The John R. Davis Lumber Company sustained the heaviest loss, as its plant was valued at $500,000. A big tannery, several churches, the Court House, the Wisconsin Central Railroad station, the public school and all the business and dwelling houses are in ruins. A dozen bridges on the Omaha line have been burned and it will take weeks to rebuild them.

The little town of Mason, with its big lumber mills was wiped out, with a loss of nearly $1,000,000. The fire started in the lumber yards of the White River Lumber Company.

The fire came upon Shores Crossing with terrible rapidity and residents there lost everything they possessed.

A freight engine with a caboose arrived from Mason, and the worst reports of fire there are confirmed. The town is literally wiped out of existence.

Superintendent Collins, of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, said in the morning that all the news there was from Prentice, the first station next south of Phillips, was that the town was gone. As the wind had changed and decreased in violence, the prospect was that further progress of the forest fires would be stopped.

In various cities throughout the State steps were being taken to send relief to the sufferers. Provisions, food and money will be forwarded.

Briefly summarized, the fires have burned as follows: Phillips is wholly wiped out; Mason is practically destroyed, with the White River Lumber Company and 30,000,000 feet of lumber; the headquarters of the Ashland Lumber Company, near Shores Crossing, are gone; a special train on the Omaha, consisting of sixteen cars and locomotive, was burned, having broken through the bridge near Ashland Junction; the camps of the Thompson Lumber Company are burned at White River, along with two bridges on the main line of the Omaho Railroad and two bridges on the Wisconsin Central's main line, south of Ashland.

The damage to timber and logs scattered through the woods, to individual homesteaders, houses and other property, to cut cord-wood, etc., will swell the general damage to appalling figures. Several parties of berry-pickers from Ashland narrowly escaped with their lives, and it is almost certain that some of the lone homesteaders through the timber perished, unless they in some providential manner escaped through the suffocating flames and smoke.

THE Pennsylvania employs 63,000 men on its lines east of Pittsburg and the claim is made that during the recent strikes not a word of dissatisfaction was heard among them. Fifty-one per cent. of the entire number belong to the company's relief association, which last year disbursed in benefits over $669,000.

THIRTY-TWO men were put to death by the sword in Haeng-Po, China, during the month of March. The crime of one of them was carricaturing the imperial family, and then trampling the picture under foot.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Pope's annual income is $1,430,000.

WANAMAKER'S life is insured for $1,505,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA speaks ten languages fluently.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS left $100,000 to Yale College.

MR. GLADSTONE'S eye is worse, and another operation will be necessary.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, the novelist, has declared himself in favor of woman suffrage.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, has kept all his letters since he was fifteen years old.

SENATOR HAWLEY has been thirty-six years in active newspaper service in Hartford, Conn.

THE favorite amusement of Theodore Havemeyer, the New York multi-millionaire, is playing the violin.

THE late President Carnot, of France, was a lover of American horses, and purchased many in this country.

JAMES R. GODEFROY, the last chief of the Miami tribe of Indians, died a few days ago, at his home near Fort Wayne, Ind.

BISHOP JOHN M. WALDEN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, began life by working on an Ohio River flatboat for fifty cents a day.

IT is said that Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, approaches nearer to the ideal orator than any man now in the United States Senate.

AMONG the many other feats in literature, Mr. Gladstone has translated the famous hymn, "Rock of Ages," into Greek and Latin verse.

SO dreadful is the midday glare of the United States Senate Chamber that Senator Hale and Senator Carey wear dark glasses to preserve their sight.

MRS. PERRINE arrived at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., from Buffalo, on a few weeks' visit to her daughter, Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, at Gray Gables.

CONAN DOYLE, the novelist, is a very fine specimen of manhood. He is big and blonde, six feet tall, athletic and weighs 225 pounds. He is only thirty-five years old.

DEERFOOT, the Seneca Indian, who, in 1863, was declared to be the champion runner of the world, is still living on the reservation of his people, near Irving, N. Y.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, the temperance advocate, attributes her gain in health and weight to the fact that while she was visiting in England they made her eat five hearty meals a day.

PASTOR KNEIPP, the inventor of the new water-cure system, has several thousand patients at Worishofen this summer. Among them are members of the German nobility, who take their morning walk barefooted, like all the rest.

ANOTHER English lord has drifted into trade—the Earl of Harrington, known as an enthusiastic collector of snuff boxes, who has opened a fruiterer's shop in London. It will be supplied from his gardens, which are among the finest in England.

THE Emperor William's new song will be published in October. Among the other royal composers whose works are obtainable at the music dealers' are the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Frederick the Great and two Austrian Emperors.

SOME Englishmen now visiting in this country have names quite as unique as those for which Georgia has become famous. They are Sir Oughtred K. Shuttleworth, Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, Sir Nowell Salmon, Sir Redvers Buller and Sir W. Hunt Grubbe.

JOAQUIN MILLER is growing on his California ranch a mile of roses. He believes families live too close together; therefore, in place of building one large house, he has erected four small ones—one for his mother, one for his brothers, one for his own use and the fourth for his guests.

REPRESENTATIVE PAUL SORG, of Ohio, who is a tobacco manufacturer, and one of the richest men in the State, began life in West Virginia, where he was born, as a tobacco stripper, earning a few dollars a month. Mr. Sorg employs 1000 men in his factory at Middleton, Ohio, and it is his boast that he knows them by face and name. He has never reduced their wages and has never had a strike.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

FRANCE has 23,362 miles of railroad.

THE bicycle craze is greatest in France.

THE net debt of Canada is $240,009,927.

PITTSBURG has our biggest cork factory.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has 690 colored population.

BELGIAN Socialists run co-operative factories.

THE cholera situation in Russia has grown more serious.

THE new London bridge over the Thames cost $5,000,000.

SUMMER roof gardens are becoming popular in the large cities.

THE crop of pineapples in Florida is between 3,000,000 and 3,200,000.

ASSASSINATIONS and crimes of all sorts are of alarming frequency in Chile.

FIVE London co-operative stores did a business of $28,000,000 last year.

OF 367 persons in the Oregon State Prison recently only one was a woman.

SUGAR bounties aggregating $12,750,000 have been paid in the last fiscal year.

THERE promises to be a lively war between the bullet-proof coat stars this season.

EIGHTY-FIVE per cent. of the residents of Indianapolis, Ind., own their own homes.

THE Swiss engineers have reported in favor of tunneling the Simplon Mountain.

IT is said that there are 1500 Coxeyite idlers in the neighborhood of Washington.

A FEW weeks ago the first shipment of meat from Australia was received in Vienna, Austria.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad will only build half the usual number of new locomotives this year.

BY the latest arrangements, it is now possible to leave London at noon and be in Berlin at 8.45 next morning.

A NICARAGUA commissioner has been sent to England to arrange a settlement of the Mosquito reservation question.

INABILITY to pay a mortgage caused Louis Santer, a farmer of New Jersey, to blow off his head with a dynamite cartridge.

TIRED of exorbitant coal rates, residents of California are moving to secure a change in the control of the Central Pacific.

COLLIE RICHARDSON, aged twenty-six years, a high jumper, was killed while diving from a tower 120 feet high at Pine Grove, Conn.

IT has been conclusively established that more than one thousand people were killed in the recent Constantinople (Turkey) earthquakes.

GARFIELD WILKINSON, aged fourteen, of Kansas, while experimenting with a supposed bullet-proof shield, was killed by his brother.

A BLOW AT CLEVELAND.

Senator Gorman Makes an Attack on the President.

The accusation of "party perfidy" and 'party dishonor" made by Mr. Cleveland in his celebrated letter to Chairman Wilson, drew from Senator Gorman, of Maryland, the most savage rejoinder ever launched, perhaps, by a party leader in Congress against either a friendly or an opposition President. What makes it all the more remarkable is that the Maryland Senator called at the White House in the morning and had a long interview with the President, and that he went direct from the White House to the Senate Chamber and delivered his arraignment of the man with whom he had just been talking.

The attack was personal, bitter, virulent. He called the President a coward, accused him of bad faith and duplicity and told him and the House of Representatives that they would have to take the Senate Tariff bill or nothing.

Senator Gorman was roused at times almost to fury. Vest, Harris and Jones, of Arkansas, had planned the attack in dramatic fashion. Gorman brought charge after charge against Cleveland, and Vest, Harris and Jones sprang up one after the other as Gorman called upon them and declared that every charge he made was true and that the President had put events in wrong lights. In the course of his speech Mr. Gorman said that Mr. Cleveland's action in criticising the Senators for their tariff course was "infamous." He declared he was cognizant of all the Senate amendments and agreed to them. He also declared that the President and Secretary Carlisle were kept informed of the proposed amendments and were willing to accept them in order to pass the bill. This statement was corroborated by Senators Vest, Jones and Harris. The unwritten history of the conventions which nominated Cleveland and of the campaigns which followed was then given with dramatic effect. The Maryland Senator in his speech spared no one who does not agree with his tariff views. He censured Senator Hill, of New York, for his course, as well as several other Senators. In conclusion Mr. Gorman said: "Mr. President, with our rules, this bill stands, as I think, in the best shape in which it is possible to get it to represent our views. I appeal to my colleagues on this side to stand as we stood during all this long struggle in the Senate, to stand together with the perfect knowledge that if we do not the bill is defeated. If my good friend from New York, Mr. Hill, or the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Vilas, succeeds—and any Democrat may succeed by uniting now with any other—in amending the bill, you have heard the declaration of enough Senators to know that you defeat it. If the Senate amendments are not accepted this bill is defeated. You have heard enough Senators already to know that it is this bill or nothing."

After the demonstration had subsided, Mr. White, of California, took the floor, and argued that from a Democratic standpoint there was nothing to do but to adopt the motion of Mr. Gray, to insist on the Senate amendments and to agree to a further conference. The adoption of the motion either of Mr. Hill or Mr. Vilas, he held, would result in the defeat of the measure and the perpetuation of the McKinley act.

The question was put by the presiding officer, on Mr. Hill's motion, when Mr. Cockrell moved to proceed to executive business. That motion was agreed to, and, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BARBERS have 160 unions.

JAPAN reports a cotton strike.

THE Cramp ship yard employs 5000.

DETROIT, Mich., has 2000 carpenters.

CHICAGO painters get 32½ cents an hour.

TORONTO, Canada, has a Building Laborers' Union.

POLICEMEN in Austria must understand telegraphy.

MASSACHUSETTS plumbers have a State association.

TORONTO (Canada) city laborers get fifteen cents an hour.

A TEXAS K. of L. District Assembly has 5000 members.

MASSACHUSETTS K. of L. recently held a State convention.

LEADWORKING is the most disastrous of all trades to the health.

A PROOFREADERS' Union has been organized in Indianapolis, Ind.

A UNION of shirt ironers and laundry workers has been organized.

THE New York State Workingmen's Assembly condemned prison labor.

WHEELING and Lake Erie railroaders have had the 33⅓ per cent. cut restored.

A UNION of workingwomen was organized lately in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

TACOMA (Wash.) unions are opposed to the abolishment of the manual labor school.

THE Chicago Printers' Union has in four months distributed $8500 to idle members.

A ST. PAUL striker was fined $50 for turning off air brakes and "attempting intimidation."

LONGSHOREMEN'S National Association recently held its annual convention in Sandusky, Ohio.

THE annual convention of the Harness and Saddle Makers' International Association was held in Peru, Ind.

CHICAGO railway officials announce that they will manage their properties independent of labor unions hereafter.

THE American Labor Union was successfully launched at the stockyards, Chicago. The pioneer lodge has 1548 members.

IT is reported that 5000 discontented foreign-born workmen have left Cleveland, Ohio, recently and returned to Europe.

NO employes on the face of the earth have a more certain tenure of office, it is thought, than those who stood by their roads during the recent strike.

JOHN BYRNES, of Boston, claims to be the oldest street car driver in the world. He has been at it forty years and has traveled a distance equal to twenty-five times around the world.

ABOUT 65,000 miners have struck against a proposed reduction in their wages, according to advices from Edinburgh, Scotland, and 20,000 steel workers are now idle in consequence of the lack of fuel.

EDWARD MYRTLE, of Syracuse, N. Y., says: "There are three branches of organized labor which can paralyze the business of this country from one end to the other. These are the railroaders, the telegraphers and printers."

PRESIDENT DEBS, of the American Railway Union, was donated $2000 for a European trip by the Brotherhood of Firemen, but he did not take the money. In 1892 they offered him $1500 a year to edit their paper, but he would not take more than $900.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

158TH DAY.—The consideration of the conferees report on the Tariff bill was resumed. Mr. Gorman made an attack on the President for the letter to Chairman Wilson; his statements were corroborated by Messrs. Vest, Harris and Jones. The body adjourned without acting on the tariff conference report.

159TH DAY.—The consideration of the report on the disagreement of the Tariff conferees was continued. Mr. Hill made a long speech defending the President's course, and criticised Mr. Gorman. Mr. Caffery explained the sugar schedule.

160TH DAY.—Mr. Allen introduced a bill to prohibit Federal Courts interfering with the execution of State laws.——Messrs. Caffery, Daniel and Hunton spoke on the tariff complications.

161ST DAY.—Mr. Vilas defended President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson in a long speech, and Mr. Stewart criticised the President; Mr. Hill's motions for free coal and iron ore were voted down.

162D DAY.—After a long parliamentary debate the Senate sent the Tariff bill back to the Conference Committee without instructions, as agreed upon in the Democratic caucus.

The House.

181ST DAY.—Adjournment was taken early to let the members attend the tariff debate in the Senate. At no time was there a quorum present.

182D DAY.—The bill directing the re-employment of railway postal clerks who were dismissed from March 15 to May 1, 1889, was passed. Yeas, 149; nays, 53.——Fourteen bills from the Committee on Public Lands were passed.

183D DAY.—Only routine business was transacted.

184TH DAY.—A bill providing that life-saving stations shall be kept open ten months instead of eight was passed.

185TH DAY.—The day was devoted to the consideration of routine business of no public interest.

186TH DAY.—The House passed a resolution extending the appropriations of the last fiscal year until August 14, and discussed without action the bill to punish those who pirate plays.——A large number of private pension bills were passed.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

EHRET is Pittsburg's winning pitcher.

BOYLE is now captaining the Philadelphias.

THE left-handed pitchers seem to be growing passe.

DWYER is pitching remarkable ball for Cincinnati.

CONNOR, of St. Louis, is looming up as a base stealer.

PHILADELPHIA recently played three errorless games in succession.

CHICAGO has been beaten out by one run fourteen times this season.

BALTIMORE has lost but one game this season to a left-handed pitcher.

WESTERN critics believe that the Bostons will again carry off the pennant.

RUSIE, of New York, has only won one game from Boston in four years.

EVERY pitcher in the League has been knocked out of the box at least once this season.

LYONS, of Pittsburg, has been suspended for the remainder of the season for drunkenness.

IF the Washingtons could field as well as they bat they would rank much higher in the race.

THE race for the pennant of the first six clubs is the prettiest in the history of the game.

DAHLEN, of Chicago, has a record of five home runs in four consecutive games this season.

TWITCHELL, lately released by Louisville, has been chosen a League umpire in place of Hartley.

THE strong point of Harper, Philadelphia's new pitcher, is said to be a deceptive change of pace.

DUFFY, of Boston, now leads the League in batting, closely followed by Delehanty, of Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN TEBEAU, of Cleveland, is of opinion that more than half of the game of baseball depends largely upon luck.

HARD batting and fine fielding mark the League games this year. Just the kind that spectators like to see.

LONG, of Boston, has struck out but once on the road this season. He still leads the League in runs scored.

LOUISVILLE made the best showing of the Western clubs against the strong Eastern teams on the recent trip.

ANSON, of Chicago, is putting up as good a game, both in batting and fielding, this year as any man in the League.

BREITENSTIEN, of St. Louis, appears to be about the only left-handed pitcher in the League who is doing any effective work.

A RECORD that remains unbroken to this day is Pitcher McCormick's winning of nineteen straight games when he was with the Chicago Club.

THE New Yorks won eleven straight games before dropping one. That is the record for the season away from home, and is one that is seldom made in any year.

UMPIRE GAFFNEY says the third baseman's position is more important than ever, because of the extra work of the third baseman under the new pitching rules.

WHILE Esper, of Washington, has been hit very hard this year, he leads the pitchers in fielding. He has played twenty games without a fielding error, wild pitch or hitting a man.

THE first ball used in a game at the Polo Grounds between the New Yorks and Baltimores remained in constant use until the last half of the ninth inning, after two men were out. It was a record breaker.

As soon as Cleveland put Blake in right field, "Buck" Ewing asked for and obtained his unconditional release. He will play no more this season. That once great player has reached the end of his brilliant career.

GANZEL, catcher of the Boston Baseball Club, has been released. The release of this fine all-round player was a big surprise. Ganzell said that it was no surprise to him, as he was not earning his salary this year, and had no complaint to make. "My arm has troubled me all the season, but I thought it would come around all right, and I think it has, for I feel sure that I can go in now and play as well as ever. I don't intend to sign with any club until I feel sure that I can do my best work. The only regret I feel at present is parting with the boys." He assaulted Morse, a Boston reporter, for unfavorable comments on his work, and this is said to be the cause of his release.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	53	27	.663	Pittsburg	42	38	.525
Baltimore	46	28	.622	Cincinnati	39	39	.500
New York	47	31	.603	St. Louis	34	48	.415
Cleveland	44	33	.571	Chicago	32	46	.410
Brooklyn	42	33	.560	Louisville	26	53	.329
Philadel.	39	35	.527	Wash'ng'n	23	56	.291

LATER NEWS.

THE General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, handed down a decision affirming the judgment of conviction and sentence of John Y. McKane, the Gravesend "boss."

THE first election of School Trustees under the new Borough and Township law passed by the last Legislature of New Jersey was held in Vineland, N. J. The women made a bitter fight to exercise the right of suffrage, but they were refused.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON DUNCAN, colored, aged twenty-seven, was hanged at Clayton, Mo., for the murder of Policeman James Brady on the night of October 6, 1890. Duncan had been sentenced to death at seven different times.

CHIKO, the chimpanzee attached to Barnum & Bailey's circus, died at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Bailey had refused an offer of $10,000 from Hagenbeck for the animal. The body has been embalmed and sent to New York.

THE North Dakota Democratic State Convention nominated this ticket: Governor, E. M. Kinter; Lieutenant-Governor, E. A. Ueland; Secretary of State, George Slette; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Elsenhuth; Auditor, A. W. Porter; Treasurer, Knutt J. Newland; Commissioner of Agriculture, George Kurtz; Insurance Commissioner, James Cudahie; Congressman, N. G. Larimore.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT made a report to the President concerning his investigation of the slums of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THE President approved the Naval, Diplomatic and Consular and Military Academy Appropriation bills.

THE Bank of England celebrated in London the two hundredth anniversary of its establishment.

AN earthquake has done much damage and killed several persons in Macedonia, Old Servia and Eastern Bulgaria.

THE laying of the new Atlantic cable between Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and Valentia, Ireland, was completed.

TWENTY-FIVE lives were lost by the sinking of a Russian ferryboat in a collision.

ANDREW FURMAN, the infant son of Andrew Dilks, died at Milville, N. J., from the effects of an overdose of medicine administered by his two-year-old brother Willard.

SEVERAL deaths from sunstroke and many prostrations from heat were features in New York City of what the records show to have been one of the hottest July days ever known in this latitude. The temperature on the street level reached a maximum of 104 degrees in the shade. There were ten deaths from heat. Joseph Daul, of Newark, N. J., glanced at a Broadway thermometer, saw that it registered 102 degrees, and then cut his throat.

BY the explosion of one of a nest of six boilers at Packer's No. 4 colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Shenandoah, Penn., one man was instantly killed, two so badly hurt that they died, and one seriously burned.

POSTMASTER CHARLES W. DE BEVOISE, of Congers, N. Y., who was found $1100 short in his accounts, died of heart disease.

FIRE practically destroyed the Lorillard block on the southwest corner of Fulton and Gold streets, New York City, at an estimated total loss of $150,000 to $200,000.

JOHN W. LOVE, cashier of the Watkins (N. Y.) National Bank, was arrested in Chicago, charged with having a shortage of $70,000 in his accounts.

COMMONWEALERS from Seattle captured an Ohio train and held it until threatened at Alliance with a bath by hose.

AN investigation of the facts concerning the Nova Scotia coal syndicate shows that the charges that W. C. Whitney, Secretary Lamont and President Cleveland are interested in it are false.

ADMIRAL STANTON applied to be retired under the forty-year service law. His application is before the President.

MAIL advices from United States Minister Willis, at Honolulu, were received at the State Department, giving in detail the facts attending the inauguration of the new republic and its recognition.

THE Archduke William Francis Charles, of Austria, was thrown off his horse and killed near Baden.

THE Britannia defeated the Vigilant at the Penzance (England) yachting regatta.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.) has a prosperous Italian colony.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon

Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure.* Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

That Tired Feeling

Is due to an impoverished condition of the blood. It should be overcome without delay, and the best way to accomplish this result is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

will purify and vitalize the blood, give strength and appetite and produce sweet and refreshing sleep. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

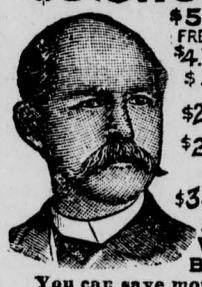
Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Ceremonial Manners in Japan.

Given a highly imitative race like the Japanese and let one undeviating standard be set upon them. Then, says the Christian Register, generation after generation will no change be witnessed. The standard will act like that of the French Academy of the language of France. Now, at home in America, we have fifty standards of manners—the reserve and reticent manners, the slap-you-on-the-back manners, the demagogue's manners, the drummer's manners, the cut-and-dried business man's manners—these and dozens of others might be specified. And it must be admitted by even the most patriotic that the man who should try to model his deportment on all these schools at once would come to a somewhat mixed result. Nothing of this bewildering complexity has ever existed in Japan. From Mikado at the top to coolie at the bottom of the social scale, one undeviating standard has always prevailed. Originally an importation from China, it has been elaborated through centuries of study of the most elaborate ceremonial etiquette, till at last through constant practice it has become second nature. No one ever saw anything else, ever dreamed of anything else. There was one way of saluting a superior, one of saluting an equal, one of saluting an inferior, and one's head would have been cut off had he departed from it. No Japanese child ever saw a drummer—saw only prostrate artisans saluting Samurai, Samurai saluting Daimios, Daimios saluting Shotguns. The whole ceremonial became organized into them as much as their instinctive habits into our setters and pointers, perhaps the best mannered of our population. Little girls of ten will one see here whose finish of breeding would have awakened the envy of a duchess at the court of Louis XIV., at Versailles. Female servants one will encounter at a dinner in the house of a Japanese gentleman whose grace, charm and dignity are the quintessence of ladylike refinement. "Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle." The simple fact is that the young woman of twenty has been doing the thing for a thousand years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

Bicyclists in the German Army.

The sum of $25,000 is included in the German Army estimates for the present year for the supply of bicycles to the infantry. Two bicycles are assigned to each battalion. An instruction has been issued dealing with the bicycle service. Bicycles are to be used for communications between columns on the march and for communications between advanced guards. When troops are in quarters bicyclists are to fulfil the functions of orderlies, especially where mounted orderlies are wanting. They will also relieve the cavalry from relay and intelligence duties. In great fortresses the whole of the duties now devolving upon cavalry as message bearers will be transferred to bicyclists.---Chicago Herald.

Meerschaum is a Dutch word and means foam of the sea.

DOCTOR'S BILLS SAVED.

Mineral Point, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.
DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

J. SMITH, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I am glad to say that the use of your "Golden Medical Discovery" has saved me many doctors' bills, as I have for the past eleven years, whenever needed, been using it for the erysipelas and also for chronic diarrhea, and am glad to say that it has never failed. I have also recommended it to many of my neighbors, as it is a medicine worth recommending.
JOSEPH SMITH.

PIERCE Guarantees a **CURE**
OR MONEY RETURNED.

The "Discovery" purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, thereby invigorating the system and building up wholesome flesh when reduced by wasting diseases.

TRADE **"LINENE"** MARK
COLLARS and CUFFS.

The best and most economical Collars and Cuffs worn. **Reversible. Look well. Fit well. Wear well.** A box of **Ten** collars or **Five** pairs of cuffs **25** cts. Sample collar and pair of cuffs by mail for **6** cents. Name the size and style desired and address the **Reversible Collar Co.,** 27 Kilby st., Boston or 77 Franklin st., New York.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

FAT FOLKS reduced **15 lbs.** a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainley, Supply, Ark., says: "I lost 60 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. Hall & Co., B. S., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

What to do with Milk Pails!

Clean them with **Pearline.** You can't get them so thoroughly sweet and pure in any other way. Besides, it's easier for you—quicker, more economical.

"The box and barrel churn are not hard to keep clean. A little hot water and a little Pearline will clean any churn or do away with any bad odor."—*The Dairy World*, Chicago.

Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of **Pearline**, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as **Pearline**—besides, "don't play with the fire." If your grocer sends you an imitation, **be honest—send it back.** 400 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"Well Done Outlives Death," Even Your Memory Will Shine if You Use

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CALVIN.

Aunt Betsy Smith is quite ill.

C. W. Steele is somewhat better.

The festival at Harmony was a success financially.

Miss Maud Miller, of West Huntingdon, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Bessie Dreese, of Pittsburg, is visiting her father, S. G. Steel

The U. B. campmeeting will commence the 23d of August and last 9 or 10 days.

Our drum corps was much pleased with its trip to Newton Hamilton on last Saturday.

Miss C. Taylor, of Latta Grove, spent three or four days last week with E. M. Wright and sister.

C. M. Pheasant, who has been on the sick list for some 6 or 8 weeks, is much improved at present.

John, a little 3 years old son of J. B. and Alice Gosnell, is suffering with an abscess on his thigh.

Miss Carrie Bumgardner has returned home from Huntingdon, where she had gone to learn dressmaking.

Quite a number of our G. A. R. boys expect to attend the national encampment at Pittsburg in September.

The P. O. S. of A. picnic will be held in C. M. Pheasant's grove, one fourth mile north-west of Harmony chapel.

Mrs. Geo. Roland, Miss Dollie Steel and Miss Ida Pheasant attended the missionary convention at Reedsville last week.

Services in the M. E. church for next Sunday: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; preaching, 10.15, A. M.; Epworth League, 8 P. M.

A. G. Wright and A. L. Shore claim to have handled the biggest load of oats in the barn that has been hauled this season; 55 dozen and 4 sheaves.

W. C. No. 350, P. O. S. of A., elected W. F. Curfman, J. W. Hoover and J. C. Shaffer as delegates to represent 350 in the semi-annual convention to be held at Mapleton.

The ladies' aid society of the M. E. church will have ice cream, cakes, lemonade and other refreshments for sale in the grove at Calvin next Saturday afternoon and evening.

Adam Dell, our blacksmith, now wears his hat set back on his head at an angle of 45 degrees and goes to dinner about four times a day, all this on account of a young lady that has come to stay with his three boys.

MILL CREEK.

The Lutheran festival last Saturday evening was a success.

H. H. Pressler, of Huntingdon, was a visitor to our town on Sunday.

Miss Hannah Roop, of Orbisonia, is the guest of J. G. Hicks' family.

Samuel Goodman, of Altoona, spent a few days with his parents last week.

Miss Mame Anderson started last Thursday for a ten days' outing at the sea shore.

Mrs. Thomas Marlin was taken seriously ill last week. At present writing she is better.

Mrs. David Goodman and family, of Altoona, spent Sunday at the home of her father. J. G. Corbin.

Some recent occurrences out-Parkhurst Parkhurst's darkest conceptions of degredation, and still there's more to follow.

Profs. J. G. Zerby and J. B. Boring, of Huntingdon, and B. I. Myers, of Shirleysburg, were business visitors to our town last week.

Eleven applicants for teacher's certificates were examined by superintendent Rudy on Friday last. Seven received the coveted paper duly counter-signed.

Mrs. Nancy Eby and Mrs. George Goodman attended a birthday party in honor of John Miller at Shirleysburg last Wednesday. They report having spent a grand time.

The heel of woman shall bruise the head of the serpent was fulfilled last week by Mrs. E. A. Green, while out berrying, she planting her foot upon the neck of a thirty-three inch copperhead until it yielded up the ghost.

David Irwin, brother of Benjamin Irwin, superintendent of the Franklin sand works, who has been employed as book-keeper for the above company, was struck by Philadelphia express last Saturday night while walking from Lewistown toward Granville, and had an arm cut off, leg smashed and various other injuries. He was taken to the Altoona hospital where he died Monday evening. Deceased was aged 43 years.

TROUGH CREEK.

The festival at Harmony was largely attended. I have not been informed of the result financially.

Theodore Masemore and family, of Porter Township, drove over to see his father in-law, Abner Greenland, last Saturday.

Ira Pheasant and his two sisters, Miss Z. Smith, Simpson Bowman and Harry Greenland started for Williamsburg last Saturday.

George Greenland succeeded at last in finding the second log for a mast for the large derrick to be used at Tyrone. It was found on the Sleeman land near the old Johnny Bum saw mill. It measured 35 inches in diameter at the butt end and 25 inches at the top end and was 27 feet long. A. G. and W. E. Wright hauled it to Huntingdon. Will some of the readers of the ITEM give us the amount of lumber in it?

Quite a number of our farmers are done harvesting and others will finish inside of this month. This was one of two harvests that your correspondent remembers of some people who finished cutting their winter grain in the month of June in this valley. He also remembers of helping to cut good wheat in this valley in the month of August, and if any one doubts my word in regard to the latter let them ask Peter Posten, of Smith valley.

David B. Weaver, of near Saxton, who was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Huntingdon county under the new constitution, which board managed to run the county on less money than it had been run on for a number of years and less than it has been done since, took a drive over to see his old friend, A. *W.* Wright, on last Saturday. Mr. Weaver's son Will, who has been reading law in Troy, New York, accompanied him. Will is one of Huntingdon county's boys who will be favorably heard of in after years if he lives.

MOUNT UNION.

Miss Amanda Fields is visiting friends in Harrisburg.

Albert Etnier, of Tyrone, was in town on business last week.

There are several cases of typhoid fever in and near town.

R. J. Faust, sr., is confined to his home with an attack of malaria.

C. B. Thompson spent Sunday with friends in Altoona and Hollidaysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller, of Harrisburg, visited friends in town last week.

The drum corps of this place held a festival on Thursday evening last which netted $15.

Miss Ella Schmittle returned on Saturday from a two-weeks' vacation among friends at Shade Gap.

A number of the employees of the chair factory have received notice of a reduction of wages to date from the 26 ult.

Caas. W. Hiney, E. N. Shank and R. G. Zeigler were selected to represent Camp 346, P. O. S. of A., at the district convention to be held at Mapleton on the 3d inst.

The Blue Stars of Huntingdon crossed bats with the Mount Union club on the local grounds on Friday afternoon last and after a highly exciting game, the home club won, score being 17 to 16. About five hundred people witnessed the game. On Saturday the Mapleton club played the home club and this too was a good game, the home team finally winning by a score of 11 to 10.

Fresh Laurels.

The receptions tendered Mrs. Frances Willard since her return have been so inspiring and cheering, to all workers for the Master, that we want them spoken of wherever there is one who is trying like the Master to "go about doing good."

When she came into the church in New York, cheer after cheer broke out at the sight of the beloved leader back in health and strength, with fresh vigor, rounded cheeks, no silver threads in the golden brown locks. Said John Lloyd Thomas, "She looks as she did ten years ago, when she made her first Prohibition party speech in Maryland, my Maryland." I saw, too, that a learned title had not changed her womanly gentleness, the title of L. L. D., conferred by president Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan College. Telegrams were presented from every state and territory in a beautiful address. The audience burst into a verse of "Blest be the Tie that Binds." Mrs. Margaret Bottome spoke and welcomed her "in His name." Rev. Phœbe Hanaford gave greetings of Sorosis. Mrs. Booth of the Salvation Army sent a letter, bearing welcome. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk for the W. H. M. S. S. The audience showed they had not forgotten the noble man, whose name she bears. She said, "Sister Frances I bear you the welcome of Methodist women; women who labor for the poor, whose mission is to educate and christianize poor women and who in that cause speak in meeting. W. T. Wardell, secretary of the national committee of the Prohibition party, spoke next, declaring a determination to work on until woman shall have equal rights in a land free from all slavery. Anthony Comstock then followed in a touching welcome on the part of the boys and girls. "As Rizpah battled for her sons dead, so the W. C. T. U. women battle for their sons, living, but in peril. 22,400,000 boys and girls welcome you. Flowers, a silken flag and an elegant mahogany chair were presented to Miss Willard by Y's of New York. Anna Gordon was warmly welcomed by the Loyal Legions. Miss Willard's address was full of pathos, closing with this: The W. C. T. U. want that the whole world shall sing "Nearer My God to Thee," that this nation shall learn more and more the Gospel of Christ. Let us apply that Gospel to law, to government, to politics, to labor, to woman's cause, to temperance and we shall have a paradise in this land of ours. At another reception in Boston there were present Neal Dow, General Champlain, Hon. E. Morse, Dr. Plumb, Henry Faxon. There was prolonged applause as Miss Willard came on the stage, our same Frances, but broadened and helped and comforted by all Great Brittain. Miss Louise Hodgkins presented for Massachusetts a beautiful bronze clock, for the home at Eagle's Nest. Mrs. Livermore announced a new society, Watch and Ward. Miss Willard is not to do the work of ten men, she is not to keep six stenographers and six secretaries at work. A beautiful poem closed this meeting, the last line of which, after describing the brain, will and talents of Miss Willard in glorious notes was, "And this woman can not vote."

S. V. H.

Teachers' Examinations for 1894.

The annual examination of teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows:

McConnellstown, July 9; Alexandria, 10; Spruce Creek, 11; Warriorsmark, 12; Franklinville, 13; Petersburg, 14.

Mooresville, 16; Saulsburg, 17; McAlevy's Fort, 18; Cornpropst's Mills, 19; Centre Union, 20; Ardenheim, 21.

Marklesburg, 23; Hopewell, 24; Entriken, 25; Hawn's, 26; Mill Creek, 27.

Mapleton, 30; Cassville, 31; Chestnut Grove, August 1; Broad Top City, 2; Three Springs, 3; Maddensville, 4.

Shade Gap, 6; Richvale, 7; Shirleysburg, 8; Huntingdon (special), August 30.

NOTES.

1. Examinations will begin at 8.30 A.M.
2. Strangers must present a certificate of good moral character.
3. Applicants from other counties must present a certificate from their own county superintendent before entering the class.
4. Secretaries will kindly see that the room is clean and well ventilated.

S. G. RUDY,
Co. Supt.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at constable's sale and left the same on the premises of John Spangler, of Cass township: 1 brown mare, 1 bay mare, 1 bay colt, six milch cows, three head of young cattle, 5 calves, 20 sheep, 7 head hogs, 1 brood sow and 9 pigs, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 mower, hay rake, cultivator, spring tooth harrow, sled, 2 furrow plows, 2 shovel plows, set buggy harness, 2 set work harness, wind mill, 2 grain cradles, wheat, oats, rye, hay, corn in the ground, hay ladders, lot of lumber and household and kitchen furniture. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

SUSAN B. SPANGLER.

Cass Twp., July 25, 1894.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

(Estate of Andrew and Mary Parsons, dec'd.)

The undersigned, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, to sell the real estate of Andrew and Mary Parsons, both late of Shirley township, deceased, under proceedings in partition, will on

Friday, August 17, 1894,

at one o'clok in the afternoon, expose the following described real estate to public sale, on the premises in Shirley township, county of Huntingdon, Penna., viz:

All that certain TRACT OF LAND situate in the township of Shirley, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of Joseph Parsons, Thomas Vaughn and others, containing 68 ACRES, 18 PERCHES, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, one-sixth in two years thereafter, with interest, and one sixth at the death of Rebecca Parsons, interest thereon to be paid to her annually during her lifetime.

MARTHA PARSONS, Trustee,
Aughwick Mills, Pa.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS, Attorneys,
ts. Huntingdon, Pa.

SHOES

S H O E S — TO PLOW IN, TO SWEAT IN, TO LOAF IN. — S H O E S

SHOES for the Ladies

TO WORK IN,
TO SHOP IN,
TO REST IN.

SHOES for the Children

TO SPEND VACATION IN,
TO STAY AT HOME IN,

At the Live GENERAL Store of **S.B.MYERS,** Opposite OPERA - HOUSE, Huntingdon.

CONGRESS,

Whether it adjourns or not, we are ready for the Spring Trade. We have refitted our store room and put in an attractive

5c and 10c Counter,

With an array of Useful Goods. House-cleaning is now on the first page, and we are prepared for it with

Lace Curtains from 47c pair up.
Poles, 18c, complete.
Roller Blinds at 20c.
Oil Cloths, Linolium, etc.

On hand now a second lot of

Choice Dress Goods,

Also, a splendid bargain in yard-wide Muslin at 5 cents. The most handsome lot of Ladies'

Oxfords and Shoes

From 50 cents to $300, in Huntingdon.

Lynn's Novelty Store,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come in and inspect them.

White and Blue Front. Division St., **Mount Union,** Penn'a.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings, Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

☞ Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection. ☜

G.W.FISHER, 477 Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 1, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mrs. James Montgomery has been ill for the past few days.

—James S. Gillam, of Tyrone, was a visitor to Mapleton on Monday.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, spent a few hours in Mapleton yesterday.

—Mrs. George Godard is visiting among friends in the lower end of the county.

—H. S. Smith and family, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday among friends in Mapleton.

—Miss May Fetterhoof, of Warriorsmark is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Spangler.

—L. M. Speer and wife left last Thursday for a week's sojourn at Atlantic City.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. Lyda Miller and daughter, Cora, are visiting among friends in Mifflin county.

—T. M. Logan returned home from Harrisburg last Tuesday evening and has since been seriously ill.

—The Juniata Honse has been much improved in appearance by the addition of a coat of paint.

—Miss Emma Wilson, who has been living in Altoona for some time past returned home last Saturday.

—Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh and son visited her daughter, Mrs. S. W. Craig, at Huntingdon over Sunday.

—Mrs. Annie Ripple and child of near Mount Union, spent a portion of last week with friends in this vicinity.

—Mrs. P. M. Hooper and Mrs. Susie Turnbaugh visited their brother, R. D. Kinkead, in Huntingdon on Saturday last.

—The whistle of the Mapleton Sand Company's works sounded this morning and operations at the plant were resumed.

—Mrs. E. E. Bell and children have been spending the past two weeks among friends in Juniata and Perry counties.

—The Phillips Glass Sand Company started their works at this place on Monday. The outlook for a good trade is encouraging.

—Mrs. William Lightner and two sons, of Altoona, visited Mrs. Nancy Kinkead and daughters in this place during the past week.

—B. F. Wilson and wife, of Altoona, came down on Sunday evening to see Mr. Wilson's father who has been seriously ill during the past week.

—Lost.— a snare drum rod belonging to the McConahy drum corps was lost last Saturday. Finder will confer a favor by returning same to this office.

—The *Saxton Herald* came out on the half shell last week on account of the press breaking. Even the newspaper men experience hard luck sometimes.

—Everybody who wishes to hear a good patriotic address should go to hear Rev. William Brill in the M. E. church next Friday evening. Admission free.

—J. Howard Shimer, of the ITEM force, mounted his bicycle last Friday morning and wheeled to McConnellsburg, where he spent three or four days with parents and friends.

—A special meeting of the ladies' aid society of the Presbyterian church will be held this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. G. D. Wood. The attendance of all members is requested.

—Dr. Z. B. Taylor will be represented in Mapleton by A. L. Puckey on August 6th and 7th, when all dental work entrusted to his care will receive careful and prompt attention.

—Mrs. Isabella Bell, of Greenwood township, Perry county, mother of our townsman E. E. Bell, died on the 16th ult., the result of a paralytic stroke. She was aged 58 years, 3months and 13 days.

—Arrangements for the P. O. S. of A. convention, to be held next Friday at this place are completed and the indications are that it will be a good convention. Information received is to the effect that every Camp in the county will be fully represented.

—Street commissioner McCarl is having the weeds cut from along the streets and alleys. A good idea, as destroying the weeds at this season destroys the seeds. Let every citizen aid in cleaning up.

—E. Guy Rex left on Monday morning for a month's tour through the eastern part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He is making the trip on his bicycle and will visit all places of interest possible in that length of time.

—County superintendent Rudy held th eannual examination at this place on Monday. Only five teachers presented themselves for examination, this being the smallest class examined here for many years. The average age of the members was 22 years.

—Mapleton's new steam mill will be ready for business by the close of the present week. The firm of Aug. Wolf & Co., of Chambersburg, are putting in the machinery which is of the most approved design. The capacity of the mill is twenty-four barrels per day.

—G. Harry Hooper and Miss May Nupper went to Mount Union last evening and were quietly married at the Presbyterian parsonage by Rev. D. H. Campbell. These young people have many friends in Mapleton who wish them a long, joyous and prosperous voyage down the stream of time.

—The Mapleton base ball club left here on Mail Saturday afternoon for Mt. Union where they put up a close and interesting game. The score was 11 to 10 in favor of Mt. Union. While the game was in progress William Stubbs, Mapleton's first baseman, had his right wrist dislocated.

—Elliott Robley, sr., has been quite ill at his summer home in Brady township during the past ten days. During his illness he has been visited by his children as follows: John K. Robley, a machinist in Altoona shops, Elliott and Harry engineer and fireman respectively on Middle division, and Mrs. M. A. Fields, of Duncansville.

—John Irvin, a middle division engineer, in attempting to board way passenger at Harrisburg Monday morning after the train was in motion fell over a switch light and sustained painful but not serious bruises. His wife, who was visiting her grand-father, Elliott Robley, of Brady township, was summoned home on account of the accident.

—A Polander named John Janscer of Oakland, a superb of Altoona, was on Monday arrested on a charge of having frequently beaten his 11-year-old son with a strap having a buckle attached and on Sunday having dragged him to his stable and chained him to the wall with a cow chain. The inhuman wretch gave bail for his appearance at court.

—Yesterday notices of eviction were served to all the tenants of houses who have not or will not return to work at Atlantic, No. 1 and Ocean No. 2 mines in the Houtzdale district. The eviction will embrace about twenty-six families and causes them to move out within the ten days prescribed in the agreement. Prominent miner's officials in that section declare that the strike will end this week.

—Jere B. Rex, esq., and Miss Minnie McCahan were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah L. McCahan, 419 Washington street Thursday morning, in the presence of a few invited guests, by Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D. The groom is a popular young attorney of this place and the bride is one of Huntingdon's most estimable young ladies. We extend congratulations to the happy young couple—*News.*

—Last Saturday a week the 21-months'-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Cowher, of Fillmore, Centre county, fell into a cistern, which was sixteen feet deep, and in which there was five feet of water. The child would have been drowned but for the heroism of its mother, who jumped in after it and kept her baby above water until help came and they were rescued. Mr. Cowher is a son of D. M. Cowher, of Union township.

—Thieves entered the new mill last Sunday night and took therefrom ten sacks of wheat. Nothing else was missing at the time but this morning Martin Wilson discovered a box under one of the tanks at the tannery which he carried home. Upon opening it it was found to contain the bolting cloths for the new mill. These are worth considerable money and it is fortunate they were recovered. The thieves should be severely punished.

—There were fifty-three strikes in Pennsylvania last year, or twice as many as occurred in 1892. Of these thirty-four were by the miners in the bituminous coal regions, nine among iron and steel workers, four among carpet weavers, one among china manufacturers' employes, one among cloak makers and one among journeymen plasterers. Not one of these strikes succeeded.

—The picnic held last Saturday in Grove's meadow south of town was not as well attended as it would have been had there been a more general announcement of it, but those who were present enjoyed themselves very much. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Calvin drum corps and the McConahy drum corps of Lucy Furnace. In the evening the two corps united and enlivened the town with strains of martial music which were inspiring.

—Second quarterly meeting services for Mapleton and Mill Creek M. E. church will be held at Mapleton August 5th and 7th as follows: Sunday services August 5th: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; baptism and reception of probationers, 10.15 A. M., sermon by pastor, subject, "Permanent Reward;" Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Epworth League, consecration and Love Feast, 6.30 P. M.; preaching services, 7.30 P. M., followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

—At a meeting of the borough council on Monday evening a committee was appointed to wait upon Benjamin O'Connor and request the removal of the coal house situated near the railroad warehouse. This dilapidated building has been an eye-sore in that part of town and for some time has been in a filthy condition. The committee waited upon Mr. O'Connor yesterday morning and so favorably did he view the request that by evening the building was torn down and hauled away.

To the Atlantic Coast and Return at $10 the Round Trip.

On August 9th next the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run another of its popular seashore excursions. These trips are planned for the express purpose of furnishing an economical opportunity for people living in Western Pennsylvania to visit some of the principal summer resorts of the Atlantic coast. The tickets permit of a stay of nearly two weeks, and a choice of destination is allowed—Atlantic City, the most popular resort in America, Cape May, appropriately called the Queen of the Coast, Sea Isle City, the Gem of the Coast, and Ocean City, last but by no means the least attractive of the places.

Special train will leave Pittsburg on above mentioned date at 8.50 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.25 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, and reaching Philadelphia 7.20 P. M. Passengers can spend the night in Philadelphia, and take any regular train of the following day for the shore.

	Rate.	Train Lvs.
Pittsburg	$10 00	8 50 A.M
Johnstown	9 25	11 05 "
Cresson	3 50	11 52 "
Altoona	8 00	12 55 P.M.
Bellwood	8 00	1 05 "
Bellefonte	8 65	10 34 A.M.
Tyrone	7 65	1 18 P.M.
Cumberland	8 50	8 30 A.M.
Bedford	8 50	9 50 "
Huntingdon	7 10	1 48 P.M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2 08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2 28 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2 55 "
Mifflin	5 65	3 05 "
Newport	5 00	3 36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3 53 "
Philadelphia	Ar.	7 20 "

How Poe Sold "The Bells."

Henry Sartain, son of the famous engraver, tells this story of how in 1851 Poe's poem of "The Bells" was first published in Sartain's Magazine:

"Poe came into the office one day, and handing father a stanza in manuscript asked him what he thought of it. Father looked it over and said he thought it was pretty good. 'Is it worth $5?' asked Poe. Father said he thought it was and paid him the money. The poem was the first stanza of 'The Bells.' A week or so later Poe again sauntered into the office, with the remark: 'Well, John, I see you haven't printed my poem yet.' Father replied that he had not, because of lack of space. 'Well, I've got another stanza here. Will you let me have a five on it?' The man looked so utterly wretched that father paid him the money and took the stanza. Still another installment of two additional stanzas followed within a month, and then it was that the poem was first printed."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The South Penn Again.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday contained the following interesting gossip concerning the South Penn railroad, which, it seems, will not altogether down, no matter how dead the project of building a line to parallel the Pennsylvania railway seems to be:

"The condemnation proceedings instituted by the Cumberland Valley railroad company in order to get possession of a certain valuable section of the South Pennsylvania railway route between this city and Riverton, just across the river, is causing much talk in railroad circles. In some quarters it is believed to be the first step in the building of another great coal road between this city and the west, not as a competitor of the Pennsylvania railroad company but as a part of its great system. While the appropriation of the section of the route in question is alleged to be for the purpose of securing a new freight entrance to Harrisburg for the Cumberland Valley railroad, it is said the real purpose is the construction of another great railroad across the state.

"While it is not doubted that the Cumberland Valley railroad company desires a cut-off at White Hall, which will enable it to run its freight trains into Harrisburg without passing through the union station, there is nothing in such a project which would interfere with the great project indicated above. A veteran railroad man, discussing the gossip this morning, said the building of a railroad over the route proposed in the original South Pennsylvania survey was only a question of time. It would open up and develop a section of the state, he said, that is rich in natural resources and the Pennsylvania railroad company's tremenduous traffic will make it advantageous to occupy the route of its one-time prospective competitor. He thought the building of a great coal road on the abandoned route was not improbable as a Pennsylvania railroad enterprise. It would make a shorter line than the present main line of the Pennsylvania railroad and open up an inexhaustible coal region.

"The passing of the South Pennsylvania is an interesting study. It was incorporated away back in 1856 and has had many vicissitudes since that time. Several times work was commenced at different points on the route, but it was invariably stopped. When the Vanderbilt interest obtained control in 1881 everybody supposed the long-talked of railway, the great competitor of the "Pennsy," would be built. Almost nine million dollars were spent in grading, boring mountains and purchasing rights of way. Then came the West Shore deal and the cessation of work.

"It may not be generally known that the sons of W. H. Vanderbilt and H. McK. Twombley, who had immediate charge of the South Pennsylvania project, were opposed to the West Shore deal, whereby the construction of the line was abandoned, but William H. was obdurate. If the young men had been permitted to have their way, the South Pennsylvania would have been built and Harrisburg would have been headquarters. Two of the McCormick farms, near Riverton, had been purchased as a site for shops, and when the work was abandoned they were repurchased by the McCormick estate. As surveyed, the route of the South Pennsylvania would have been in grades and distance forty-nine miles shorter than the "Pennsy" between this city and Pittsburg. All the grades were so established by the engineers that the eastbound trains might have the benefit of them.

"F. J. Gratovent, of this city, who has been secretary and treasurer of the South Pennsylvania since 1866, has an office in the Eby building at Market and Fifth streets. He expects to retire September 30th unless the elixir of life is again injected into the project that has had so many ups and downs."

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, delivered an address Sunday night to a large audience at Terre Haute. In his remarks he took occasion to say that he is a populist out and out. If the populist ever had any hope of becoming a great political power that hope will surely be dispelled when the party becomes burdened with a number of such characters as Debs. He further declared that he would take part in no more strikes. If he should receive his just deserts for treason and inciting to riot, plunder and arson he would be placed where he would not be in position to participate in future strikes.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LATE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

John Craig Killed His Wife, Mother-in-Law, Father-in-Law, Brother-in-Law, and Then Tried to Kill Himself — Murderers Hanged — Rumors of War.

John Craig, Los Angeles, Cal., shot and killed his father-in-law, William Hunter, his mother-in-law, Mary Hunter; his brother-in-law, George Hunter, and his wife, Emily Hunter Craig.

Craig drove to Glendale, five miles from Los Angeles, where his wife, from whom he was divorced three months ago, was stopping with her brother, George, and deliberately shot and killed them both. He then returned to Los Angeles and went to the home of his father-in-law, William Hunter, and killed him, after which, stepping over the body, he walked to the dining room, where he shot and killed his mother-in-law.

He then turned the pistol against his forehead and fired two shots, both of which failed to kill him. He was taken to the police receiving hospital and will recover.

He states that he was hounded by his wife's relatives and wanted revenge, but was sorry he had not succeeded in killing himself to complete the whole business.

Craig was prominent in politics. The killing grew out of trouble over the settlement of community property. Craig has borne the character of a desperate man, and had few friends.

Down a Shaft to Death.

Lehigh Coal Company officials went on a tour of inspection of Exeter mine, one of the company's collieries at West Pittston, Penn. The party comprised Colonel A. Mason, of Pittston, the superintendent; Robert Mercur, of the Lehigh Valley Engineer Corps; Professor Burrell, of Lehigh University, and Inside Foreman William Wilson. With the party was the foreman, Jacob Gates.

While going up the old air shaft, which is a second opening for the Exeter shaft, the bottom of the carriage gave way and precipitated the men to the bottom. Gates, the foreman, when he felt the timber giving way, grasped the side of the bunting and held on until rescued.

Colonel Mason was killed by the shock. Inside Foreman Wilson was fatally injured and died at 3 o'clock. Mr. Mercur was badly and Professor Burrell slightly injured.

Half-Breed Indian Hanged.

At two minutes past 11 o'clock a. m. Wallace Burt paid the penalty at Driestown, Penn., for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Rightly. He caused no scene at the gallows. Burt was asked by the sheriff if he had anything to say. He replied, saying his fate was a warning to all wrong-doers. In about twenty minutes after the drop fell Burt was pronounced dead.

Rightly and his wife were over eighty years of age and lived near Richboro, Bucks County, Penn. They were murdered for their money. Burt was a half-breed Indian, who had worked for them. The first clue to the murder was a piece of tobacco dropped near the dead man, which a neighbor recognized as the kind used by Burt. The fellow afterwards confessed.

Invalid Burned Alive.

George W. Dee, a farmer, living eight miles west of Burlington, Iowa, was burned to death in his house. He was eighty-seven years of age and weighed 300 pounds, and had been confined to his bed. When the fire was discovered the flames were all around Dee's bed. His son-in-law, Scott Devault, attempted to assist him out of the house, but the sick man was unable to walk.

Devault partly carried and partly dragged him as far as the door, when the flames swept upon them and Devault was compelled to abandon the invalid to his fate. The flames soon reduced his form to a blackened mass in full view of the horror-stricken spectators. His aged wife was terribly burned.

Rumor of War Declared.

The Central News of London has this despatch from Shanghai:

"War has been declared between Japan and China. The Japanese have seized the King of Korea and hold him prisoner. Eleven Chinese steamers are on their way to Korea. Most of the troops aboard them are coolies, armed with bows and arrows.

"Some Chinese steamers which have arrived at Korea have been prevented by the Japanese from landing troops. It is reported that the Japanese artillery sank several of them."

Two Men Instantly Killed.

While John Everly, Frank Jones and Milt Black were engaged in running a traction engine three miles south of Warsaw, Ind., it broke down.

While Black was repairing it, Everly and Jones, who had lost several nights' sleep sitting up with a sick friend, threw themselves down in front of the engine to take a nap. Black, not knowing where his companions were, started the machine, killing both instantly.

A New Japanese Minister.

Gozo Tateno, Japanese Minister to Washington, has been recalled to Japan, and Mr. Kukino, an experienced diplomat, has been appointed to succeed him.

This change is made on account of dissatisfaction at the manner in which Minister Tateno has conducted the negotiations with the Washington Government, looking to the modification of the extra-territorial treaties

Two Girls Drowned.

Katie Johnson and Sadie Johnson, aged fourteen and twelve years respectively, were drowned in a little pond of one acre in extent, at Bay View Heights, West Chapel Hill, N. J., while bathing. The children with nearly one hundred others from St. Chrysostom Chapel, New York, were having a two weeks' recreation.

Murderer Executed.

Charles Wilson, colored, was executed in the jail yard at St. Louis, Mo., for the murder of Moses Hodges in a quarrel over a woman.

FATAL CLOUD BURST.

Fifteen Deaths by Drowning Reported From Mexico.

Advices have reached Saltillo, Mexico, of a cloud burst in the mountains of the Prieta District. A number of houses of ranchmen were washed away and fifteen deaths of men by drowning have already been reported.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

BROOKLYN Aldermen voted an appropriation of $750,000 for an increased water supply.

CHARLES WILFRED MOWBRAY, the English anarchist, and John Most addressed a large meeting in Clarendon Hall, New York City, on the subjects of anarchy and communism.

THOMAS B. REED was renominated for Congress in Maine.

THOUSANDS of small but lively frogs fell in the streets of Cambridgeport, Mass., during a heavy shower.

THE annual convention of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons was opened at Ocean Grove, N. J.

THREE men were killed and two wounded by the fall of an elevator in Clausen & Price's brewery, in New York City.

WILSON SOULE, a millionaire of Rochester, N. Y., was killed in a runaway accident.

POLICE CAPTAIN DOHERTY and his ward men, Hock and Meehan, of New York City, were found guilty of the charges against them and dismissed from the force; charges were also prefered against five sergeants and two patrolmen, who were suspended until trial.

South and West.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN issued a proclamation announcing the reopening of the dispensaries in South Carolina on August 1.

A LYNCHING took place at midday in New Iberia, La. The victim was Vance McClure, a colored hostler, who attempted to assault a young lady, the daughter of his employer.

PRESIDENT DEBS and his associate leaders of the American Railway Union appeared in court at Chicago to answer the charge of contempt in violating the Federal injunction, and in their answer denied having sent certain telegrams, ordered a strike or made war on railroads.

Two striking miners near Birmingham, Ala., drove off two posses, shooting four of the deputies.

FIVE women went bathing in the San Joaquin River, Fresno, Cal. One got beyond her depth, and in attempting to rescue her three of the others were carried into an eddy and drowned.

AUGUSTA KOCH, seventy-one years old, wrapped herself in a coal oil sheet, set fire to it and perished in St. Louis, Mo., a few days ago.

MESSRS. DEBS, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, of the American Railway Union, are at liberty at Chicago under bail, pending the hearing of the various cases against them. They were required to give $7000 bond each, covering five new indictments, in addition to the contempt cases brought by the Government and the Santa Fe Railroad.

REPUBLICAN State Conventions were held in Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Iowa.

MAJOR W. H. UPHAM was nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Wisconsin.

MRS. M. A. HARTLY shot and killed State Senator M. D. Foley, at Reno, Nev. Mrs. Hartly is an artist, and she killed Foley in her rooms in the Bank of Nevada Building.

Washington.

THE United States Consul-General at Zurich advises American cattle shippers to send surplus stock to Switzerland, as there is a great scarcity of cattle there this year.

A CAUCUS of Democratic Senators on the Tariff bill was held, but no conclusion reached.

SENATOR HILL defended the President's tariff letter in the Senate and attacked Mr. Gorman. Mr. Caffery told how the trust dictated the sugar schedule.

MRS. STANFORD notified the Government that she will not pay the claim of $15,000,000 against her husband's estate.

THE President sent a message to Congress, stating that ex-Queen Liliuokalani had earnestly requested the United States not to recognize the Republic.

DEMOCRATIC Senators in conference voted to have the Tariff bill sent back to the Conference Committee without instructions.

SENATOR VILAS defended the President in a speech in the Senate. A vote to instruct the conferees to report a bill making coal and iron ore free was defeated.

THE French Chamber of Deputies passed the Anti-Anarchist bill, 268 to 163. Meunier, the Anarchist, was found guilty of having blown up the Cafe Very, in Paris, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Foreign.

THE Britannia defeated the Vigilant in a fifty-mile race over the course of the Royal Munster Yacht Club, Ireland.

STORMS and floods in Western India have caused much damage to the crops. Many lives have been lost.

WAR between China and Japan was said to be inevitable; Japanese gunboats were reported to be bombarding Korean coast towns.

UP to June 7 over 1500 persons had died of the plague in Hong Kong, China.

THE Vigilant defeated the Britannia in a race at Queenstown, Ireland, making the best time on record over a fifty-mile course in light winds.

ARCTIC skippers reported that the Wellman polar expedition was probably lost, owing to density of the pack ice. The Miranda, with Dr. Cook's Arctic party aboard, ran into an iceberg and put back to St. Johns, New Foundland.

SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY and Mr. Bond were found guilty of bribery and corruption in the Newfoundland election and were unseated and disqualified.

IMPALED ON A SHAFT.

James F. Foyle Killed by a Runaway Team at Paterson, N. J.

James F. Foyle, an agent of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, had just turned the corner of River and Mulberry streets, Paterson, N. J., when a team of horses that William Mills, a liveryman, had been exercising, came dashing down River street.

The wagon collided with a telegraph pole and broke part of the harness. The horses then became unmanageable, and Mills, to save himself, slid out of the back of the vehicle.

When the horses reached the corner one wanted to turn into Mulberry street and the other pulled in the direction of River street. They ran into the corner house with a crash, impaling Foyle on the shaft against the house's side. The shaft pierced his chest.

Foyle dropped from the end of the shaft dead as the horses were caught and backed down from the sidewalk.

AN unofficial estimate made of the losses sustained by some of the Chicago roads during the recent strike placed the figure at $300,000 for the Panhandle, $130,000 for the Illinois Central, $70,000 for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and $30,000 for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

CHINA AND JAPAN AT WAR

HOSTILITIES DECLARED AND FIGHTING BEGUN.

Chinese Transports Sunk With Heavy Loss of Life—The Korean King Held as a Hostage by the Japanese — Great Excitement in the Orient.

The declaration of war between Japan and China caused excitement among all classes at Shanghai. Business was virtually suspended, although many small firms made desultory efforts to maintain their trade. The Europeans gathered at the Shanghai Club to discuss the meagre reports from Korea. The position of the Japanese residents was considered precarious. For weeks the more prosperous Japanese have been leaving the city, but many of the poorer and middle classes still remain. The Europeans best acquainted with the city think that the Sikh police will be strong enough to protect them from Chinese fanatics. The Viceroy is confident that the Northern Army is sufficiently strong to cope with the Japanese force, and he does not intend to employ the Southern Army except in case of extreme necessity. The mobilization proceeds rapidly, and preparations to embark large bodies of troops are being made with unexpected energy. Singapore firms are providing many of the transports and stores. The Chinese Government bought two large steamers, and negotiations for others are in progress.

The Chinese transports sunk off the Korean coast by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of eleven steamers which sailed from Taku with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gun-boats while the faster ones steamed at full speed so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the transports which arrived at the Korean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the North; most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms or merely bows and arrows.

The attack upon the steamers was begun by a Japanese battery on the shore while the Chinese officers were trying to land their men from the first steamer. The cruisers then steamed up and opened fire on all the transports which were lying to waiting to discharge the men. The Chinese were unable to make any effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which two transports suffered severely. The Japanese loss was inconsiderable, but that of the Chinese was heavy, many of the troops on board the transports being drowned. The Chinese officials are exceedingly reticent as to every report concerning hostilities in Korea.

The Japanese have announced that they will hold the King of Korea as a hostage until the internal reforms demanded by them shall have been satisfactorily guaranteed.

In Seoul, Korea, excitement is at a white heat. There has been considerable disorder, and an uprising of the people may come at any moment.

American marines have been landed to protect the Legation at Seoul.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Three Dead and Five Wounded, the Result of a Washington Blaze.

Fire in the Knox Building and stables at Washington resulted in the death of the following persons: Dennis Donahue, fireman. Michael Fenton, fireman. Samuel S. Mastin, fireman.

The injured were: Lee Bell, aged twenty-eight, fireman; hands and face burned. Edward Cahill, a citizen; shoulder broke. James E. Hooker, aged thirty-two, fireman; wounded in the forehead. James Kelhar, aged thirty-six, foreman of Engine Company No. 1; sprained back. J. G. Wilson, assistant foreman; bones of left leg fractured.

The loss will be nearly $700,000 and includes 205 horses belonging to the Knox Company, which were in the second story of the building.

The fire broke out in Knox's stables at B and Second street about 2.30 o'clock a. m. Next door to the stable was a storage warehouse filled to the top with furniture, books, pictures, clothing, silverware, china, glass and bric-a-brac belonging to the owners of houses and others in the city. The warehouse and stables covered over a block. Next to the Knox stables were those of the Adams Express Company, in which were 150 horses, but these were all saved.

Every fire company in Washington was present. The heat was simply frightful. The firemen were obliged to throw water on each other repeatedly before they could approach within working distance of the buildings. The men who had to hold the lines of hose on the B street front of the Knox Building were obliged to lie flat on their stomachs and hold their faces to the ground, so awful was the heat. Policemen who had to help drag the hose about were obliged to remove their outer clothing and to be frequently drenched with water.

About 2.50 a portion of the wall of the rear of the Adams Building fell into the alley and across the back exit. Instantly the crowd set up a cry:

"The firemen are in there!"

Fire Chief Parris ordered half a dozen leads of hose turned on the white-hot mass, and as soon as it was possible the firemen rushed in and dragged the men out. Ten minutes afterwards the walls of the Knox Building fell.

With the fall of these walls the fire was checked, and it was not long before the firemen had it under control. There were a number of houses in the vicinity which were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TWO FATAL WRECKS.

The Engineer Forgot Orders—Accident in Texas.

Engineer Frank Hart, in charge of a light engine on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, forgot his orders and ran his engine, head on, into the express from Chicago, at Griffith's Station, fifteen miles from Cincinnati. The engineer and fireman of the express saved themselves by jumping, but Hart was fatally crushed. Frank Taylor, his fireman, was killed outright, as were two tramps who were stealing a ride on the express, and ten persons were slightly injured.

The north-bound Texas and Pacific passenger train from Dallas was wrecked near Queens City, Texas. On the day after the accident it was known that three passengers were killed, along with the engineer, porter, Fireman Allen and Express Messenger Fred P. Marshall. Further particulars were then unobtainable.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The spots on the sun were discovered by astronomers in 1611.

The flattening of the poles of Jupiter can be seen through the telescope.

Dr. Sangree says that the cheapest and easiest way to get warm is to take a number of deep forced inspirations, holding the air as long as possible before expulsion.

An acting model of the human heart, with every detail, has been made by a French physician. The blood can be seen coursing to and from it through artificial arteries.

The largest mammoth found in Siberia measured seventeen feet long and ten feet in height. The tusks weighed 860 pounds. The head without the tusks weighed 414 pounds.

"The Speed of the Earthquake" was the subject of a recent scientific lecture by Professor Lancaster. He proved that the average speed of transmission of the shock is 16,000 feet per second.

The most easily digested meats, according to a scientific journal, range in the following order: Cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloin, sirloin steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit meat and chicken.

Borocarbide, a new material recently prepared in the electric furnace by the French chemist, Henri Moissan, is a compound of borax and carbon, and is excessively hard, cutting diamonds without difficulty.

Fruit grown near the ground may contain the bacteria of typhoid fever, diptheria or cholera, which may have found their way into the material used for fertilizing, or may have become incorporated with the dried dust.

A recent English invention for the nursery is a "patent veiled sheet." It is an ordinary sheet, in which a square of gauze net is inserted. This is intended to be thrown over the face of a sleeping infant, protecting it from flies without impeding the respiration.

Dr. Berger, the eminent French surgeon, recently presented to the Paris Academy of Medicine a young woman to whom he had supplied an entire under lip, she having accidently lost the one that nature gave her. He managed to make good the loss with a piece of flesh from her arm.

The microbe of the "grip," otherwise the "influenza bacillus," was discovered by Dr. Canon, of Vienna, who first detected it in the blood of one of his patients. It is a curiously shaped organism, many times smaller than the microbe of any other known germ disease, and was only revealed to the human eye by using a microscope with a magnifying power of over 1,000 diameters.

America's Army Rifle.

The Mannlicher rifle, which has just been tested in Euoope, is declared to be inferior to the French arm. If that is so, our own troops would have a rather meager chance if opposed to any of the crack army corps of France. This rifle is smokeless, and has a range of three miles. An American naval officer who has written an article upon the comparative power of European arms, said recently that a skilful marksman could create havoc in an army with the new rifle at a distance of two miles, and that in an unsettled country it would be impossible to tell from which point the attack came.

This would seem to indicate that cavalry will be a tradition hereafter. When the enemy can lie in ambush and mow down horses and men two miles away, there will be no more stirring scenes or stories of carrying forts and other strong positions by a rush of cavalry. A two-mile rush in the face of a storm of bullets coming from an unknown quarter would have results compared with which the charge of the Light Brigade seems like child's play.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Civility to a Patron.

One rainy day last week Jones, being in a hurry to get home, took a street car. There was a big crack in the roof of the car through which the rain fell and ran down the back of his neck, so he asked the urbane conductor:

"What's the matter with this car? Does it do this way always?"

"No, sir, only when it rains."—Texas Siftings.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

TO PEEL TOMATOES.

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing of cooking fame, says in one of her household papers: This is the proper way to peel tomatoes: Cover them with boiling water half a minute, then lay them in cold water until perfectly cold, and the skin can be peeled off without difficulty, leaving the tomatoes unbroken and as firm as they were before being scalded.

FLY PAPERS.

Every good housekeeper wishes to say that there is not a single fly in her house. Now, as we all know to our annoyance, flies are very troublesome in these hot days. Here are three good recipes which can be recommended as exterminators of the dipterous pests. The peculiar virtue of these ingredients is that no poisonous ingredient is used in their composition. Boil together linseed oil and rosin until the compound becomes thick, or boil three parts of rosin and four parts of rapeseed oil together until a sticky mass is produced, or again boil to a thick paste one pound of rosin, three and one-half ounces of molasses and the same quantity of linseed oil. Any one of these compounds spread on thick sheets of brown paper and scattered over the tables and shelves will effectually exterminate flies. These recipes were given to Woman's World and Work by a well known New Orleans gentleman, who vouches for their success in the application.—New York Advertiser.

TANSY FOR ANTS.

A sure remedy for these summer pests is here outlined. Big, fat, black antimires and little, lean, scurrying red ants have put in their early appearance at our house for the past few summers, taking possession of every pantry and cellar shelf where food is kept and persistently remaining until frost comes. I have tried washing the shelves in alum water, and circling the sugar bucket and cake box with chalk marks, thick and broad, to strand the foraging, and sifted sponges full of sugar, and, when filled with victims, have plunged them into hot water. I have put sulphur bags and borax lumps and cedar chips and tarred paper strips in my cupboards and ice chest, but with no other result than to see them both black and red ants scampering as lively as ever over the supposed exterminator.

"Why don't you try tansy?" the new girl said one morning last spring. "Mother always drives them off by putting tansy leaves on her shelves." I had little faith in the bundle of green-leafed stalks she picked that day and laid on every food shelf in cupboard, pantry and cellar—less faith, even, than I had in my plump little sulpher bags and wably chalk marks. But the tansy did it; for there was a stampede of ants big and little, black and red, presently from my shelves. A thorough routing; for from that day to this, six weeks, not one ant have we seen, though we leave the syrup can unsealed and the sugar bucket on the shelf.—Household.

RECIPES.

Banana Ice Cream.—Peel and mash six bananas and stir them into a pint of cream and a half pound of sugar; when cooked and cooled add another pint of cream and freeze.

Lemon Sauce—Put one tablespoonful of sugar and one of cornstarch in a saucepan and add slowly a pint of boiling water, a tablespoonful of butter, and the juice of a lemon; boil until it thickens.

Sally Lunn—One quart of flour sifted with three small teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; add three tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one pint of milk; stir in the flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake.

Stuffed Eggs.—Boil eggs ten minutes, cut in half the long way, remove the yolks, chop fine with an equal quantity of minced cold chicken, seasoning and melted butter; fill the whites and put the halves together again; roll in beaten egg and crumbs and fry a moment in boiling fat, using a wire basket. Lift out, drain and serve with a tomato sauce or in the centre of a circle of green peas.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Narrow Escapes."

TEXT: "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth," Job xix., 20.

Job had it hard. What with boils and bereavements and bankruptcy and a fool of a wife he wished he was dead, and I do not blame him. His flesh was gone, and his bones were dry. His teeth wasted away until nothing but the enamel seemed left. He cries out, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

There has been some difference of opinion about this passage. St. Jerome and Schultens and Drs. Good and Poole and Barnes have all tried their forceps on Job's teeth. You deny my interpretation and say, "What did Job know about the enamel of the teeth?" He knew everything about it. Dental surgery is almost as old as the earth. The mummies of Egypt, thousands of years old, are found to-day with gold filling in their teeth. Ovid and Horace and Solomon and Moses wrote about these important factors of the body. To other provoking complaints Job, I think, has added an exasperating toothache, and puttin; his hand against the inflamed face he says, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

A very narrow escape, you say, for Job's body and soul, but there are thousands of men who make just as narrow escape for their soul. There was a time when the partition between them and ruin was no thicker than a tooth's enamel; but, as Job finally escaped, so have they. Thank God! Thank God!

Paul expresses the same idea by a different figure when he says that some people are "saved as by fire." A vessel at sea is in flames. You go to the stern of the vessel. The boats have shoved off. The flames advance. You can endure the heat no longer on your face. You slide down on the side of the vessel and hold on with your fingers until the forked tongue of the fire begins to lick the back of your hand, and you feel that you must fall, when one of the lifeboats comes back, and the passengers say they think they have room for one more. The boat swings under you, you drop into it; you are saved. So some men are pursued by temptation until they are partially consumed, but after all get off—"saved as by fire." But I like the figure of Job a little better than that of Paul, because the pulpit has not worn it out, and I want to show you, if God will help, that some men make narrow escape for their souls and are saved as "with the skin of their teeth."

It is as easy for some people to look to the cross as for you to look to this pulpit. Mild, gentle, tractable, loving, you expect them to become Christians. You go over to the store and say, "Grandon joined the church yesterday." Your business comrades say: "That is just what might have been expected." He always was of that turn of mind. In youth this person whom I describe was always good. He never broke things. He never laughed when it was improper to laugh. At seven he could sit an hour in church, perfectly quiet, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but straight into the eyes of the minister, as though he understood the whole discussion about the eternal decrees. He never upset things nor lost them. He floated into the kingdom of God so gradually that it is uncertain just when the matter was decided.

Here is another one, who started in life with an uncontrollable spirit. He kept the nursery in an uproar. His mother found him walking on the edge of the house roof to see if he could balance himself. There was no horse he dared not ride, no tree he could not climb. His boyhood was a long series of predicaments; his manhood was reckless; his midlife very wayward. But now he is converted, and you go over to the store and say, "Arkwright joined the church yesterday." Your friends say. "It is not possible! You must be joking." You say: "No; I tell you the truth. He joined the church." Then they reply, "There is hope for any of us if old Arkwright has become a Christian."

In other words, we all admit that it is more difficult for some men to accept the gospel than for others.

I may be addressing some who have cut loose from churches and Bibles and Sundays and who have at present no intention of becoming Christians themselves, but just to see what is going on. And yet you may find yourself escaping before you hear the end, as "with the skin of your teeth." I do not expect to waste this hour. I have seen boats go off from Cape May or Long Branch and drop their nets and after awhile come ashore pulling in their nets without having caught a single fish. It was not a good day, or they had not the right kind of a net. But we expect no such excursion to-day. The water is full of fish; the wind is in the right direction; the gospel net is strong. O thou who didst help Simon and Andrew to fish, show us to-day how to cast the net on the right side of the ship!

Some of you, in coming to God, will have to run against skeptical notions. It is useless for people to say sharp and cutting things to those who reject the Christian religion. I cannot say such things. By what process of temptation or trial or betrayal you have come to your present state I know not. There are two gates to your nature—the gate of the head and the gate of the heart. The gate of your head is locked with bolts and bars that an archangel could not break, but the gate of your heart swings easily on its hinges. If I assaulted your body with weapons, you would meet me with weapons, and it would be sword stroke for sword stroke, and wound for wound, and blood for blood, but if I come and knock at the door of your house you open it and give me the best seat in your parlor. If I should come at you today with an argument, you would answer me with an argument; if with sarcasm, you answer me with sarcasm, blow for blow, stroke for stroke, but when I come and knock at the door of your heart you open it and say, "Come in, my brother, and tell me all you know about Christ and heaven."

Listen to two or three questions: Are you as happy as you used to be when you believed in the truth of the Christian religion? Would you like to have your children travel on in the road in which you are now traveling? You had a relative who professed to be a Christian and was thoroughly consistent, living and dying in the faith of the gospel. Would you not like to live the same quiet life and die the same peaceful death? I received a letter sent me by one who has rejected the Christian religion. It says: "I am old enough to know that the joys and pleasures of life are evanescent and to realize the fact that it must be comfortable in old age to believe in something relative to the future and to have a faith in some system that proposes to save. I am free to confess that I would be happier if I could exercise the simple and beautiful faith that is possessed by many whom I know. I am not willingly out of the church or out of the faith. My state of uncertainty is one of unrest. Sometimes I doubt my immortality and look upon the deathbed as the closing scene, after which there is nothing. What shall I do that I have not done. Ah, skepticism is a dark and doleful land! Let me say that this Bible is either true or false. If it be false, we are as well off as you; if it be true, then which of us is safer?

Let me also ask whether your trouble has not been that you confounded Christianity with the inconsistent character of some who profess it. You are a lawyer. In your profession there are mean and dishonest men. Is that anything against the law? You are a doctor. There are unskilled and contemptible men in your profession. Is that anything against medicine? You are a merchant. There are thieves and defrauders in your business. Is that anything against merchandise? Behold, then, the unfairness of charging upon Christianity the wickedness of its disciples.

We admit some of the charges against those who profess religion. Some of the most gigantic swindles of the present day have been carried on by members of the church. There are men in the churches who would not be trusted for $5 without good collateral security. They leave their business dishonesties in the vestibule of the church as they go in and sit at the communion. Having concluded the sacrament, they get up, wipe the wine from their lips, go out and take up their sins where they let off. To serve the devil is their regular work; to serve God, a sort of play spell. With a Sunday sponge they expect to wipe off from their business slate all the past week's inconsistencies. You have no more right to take such a man's life as a specimen of religion than you have to take the twisted irons and split timbers that lie on the beach at Coney Island as a specimen of an American ship. It is time that we drew a line between religion and the frailties of those who profess it.

Again, there may be some of you who, in the attempt after a Christian life, will have to run against powerful passions and appetites. Perhaps it is a disposition to anger that you have to contend against, and perhaps, while in a very serious mood, you hear of something that makes you feel that you must swear or die. I know of a Christian man who was once so exasperated that he said to a mean customer, "I cannot swear at you myself, for I am a member of the church, but if you will go down stairs my partner in business will swear at you." All your good resolutions heretofore have been torn to tatters by explosions of temper. Now, there is no harm in getting mad if you only get mad at sin. You need to bridle and saddle these hot breathed passions, and with them ride down injustice and wrong. There are a thousand things in the world that we ought to be mad at. There is no harm in getting redhot if you only bring to the forge that which needs hammering. A man who has no power of righteous indignation is an imbecile. But be sure it is a righteous indignation and not a petulancy that blurs and unravels and depletes the soul.

There is a large class of persons in midlife who have still in them appetites that were aroused in early manhood, at a time when they prided themselves on being a "little fast," "high livers," "free and easy," "hail fellows well met." They are now paying in compound interest for troubles they collected twenty years ago. Some of you are trying to escape, and you will, yet very narrowly, "as with the skin of your teeth." God and your own soul only know what the struggle is. Omnipotent grace has pulled out many a soul that was deeper in the mire than you are. They line the beach of heaven, the multitude whom God has rescued from the thrall of suicidal habits. If you this day turn your back on the wrong and start anew, God will help you. Oh, the weakness of human help! Men will sympathize for a while and then turn you off. If you ask for their pardon, they will give it and say they will try you again; but, falling away again under the power of temptation, they cast you off forever. But God forgives seventy times seven—yea, seven hundred times—yea, though this be the ten thousandth time He is more earnest, more sympathetic, more helpful this last time than when you took your first misstep.

If, with all the influences favorable for a right life, men make so many mistakes, how much harder it is when, for instance, some appetite thrusts its iron grapple into the roots of the tongue and pulls a man down with hands of destruction! If under such circumstances he break away, there will be no sport in the undertaking, no holiday enjoyment, but a struggle in which the wrestlers move from side to side and bend and twist and watch for an opportunity to get in a heavier stroke until, with one final effort, in which the muscles are distended, and the veins start out, and the blood starts, the swarthy habit falls under the knee of the victor—escaped at last as with the skin of his teeth.

In the last day it will be found that Hugh Latimer and John Knox and Huss and Ridley were not the greatest martyrs, but Christian men who went up incorrupt from the contaminations and perplexities of Wall street, Water street, Pearl street, Broad street, State street, Third street, Lombard street and the bourse. On earth they were called brokers or stockjobbers or retailers or importers, but in heaven Christian heroes. No fagots were heaped about their feet, no inquisition demanded from them recantation, no soldier aimed a spike at their heart, but they had mental tortures, compared with which all physical consuming is as the breath of a spring morning.

I find in the community a large class of men who have been so cheated, so lied about, so outrageously wronged that they have lost faith in everything. In a world where everything seems so topsy turvy they do not see how there can be any God. They are confounded and frenzied and misanthropic. Elaborate argument to prove to them the truth of Christianity or the truth of anything else touches them nowhere. Hear me, all such men. I preach to you no rounded periods, no ornamental discourse, but I put my hand on your shoulder and invite you into the peace of the gospel. Here is a rock on which you may stand firm, though the waves dash against it harder than the Atlantic, pitching its surf clear above Eddystone lighthouse. Do not charge upon God all these troubles of the world. As long as the world stuck to God, God stuck to the world, but the earth seceded from His government, and hence all these outrages and all these woes. God is good. For many hundreds of years He has been coaxing the world to come back to Him, but the more He has coaxed the more violent have men been in their resistance, and they have stepped back and stepped back until they have dropped into ruin.

Try this God, ye who have had the bloodhounds after you, and who have thought that God had forgotten you. Try Him and see if He will not help. Try Him and see if He will not pardon. Try Him and see if He will not save. The flowers of spring have no bloom so sweet as the flowering of Christ's affections. The sun hath no warmth compared with the glow of His heart. The waters have no refreshment like the fountain that will slake the thirst of thy soul. At the moment the reindeer stands with his lip and nostril thrust into the cool mountain torrent the hunter may be coming through the thicket. Without crackling a stick under his foot he comes close by the stag, aims his gun, draws the trigger, and the poor thing rears in its death agony and falls backward, its antlers crashing on the rocks, but the panting heart that drinks from the water brooks of God's promise shall never be fatally wounded and shall never die.

Canada's Foreign Trade.

Canada's foreign business amounts to $50,000,000 a year.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 5.

Lesson Text: "The Baptism of Jesus," Mark i., 1-11—Golden Text: Mark i., 11—Commentary.

1. "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." This is the gospel specially of service. In it we are reminded of the words, "Behold, I will bring forth my Servant, the Branch!" while "Behold, the Man whose name is the Branch!" is seen more clearly in Luke's gospel (Zech. iii., 8; vi., 12). Here Jesus is the patient servant and sacrifice for others, spending and being spent to serve the sons of men. This gospel is written that the same life of unwearied service may be in some measure reproduced in us (II Cor. iv., 11), but as we are in this first verse introduced to the Son of God so we must be sons of God before we can serve God. "Let My Son go that He may serve Me," said the Lord of Israel (Ex. iv., 23).

2. "As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before Thy face, which shall prepare Thy way before Thee!" The whole story of His sufferings and glory is written in the prophets (I Pet. i., 11; Luke xxiv., 25-27). They also spake of the heralds who should precede Him, John the Baptist, in the spirit and power of Elijah before his first coming, and Elijah himself before his second coming. Compare Mal. iv., 5, Luke i,, 17; Math. xvii., 10-13. As to preparing His way, every believer can, in a measure, be His messenger to do that. What an honor to be sent of Him in His name!

3. "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight." When John was asked if he was the Christ or Elijah or the prophet, he said that he was neither, but only a voice proclaiming the Christ (John i., 23). He sought no honors for himself, but rejoiced to decrease that Christ might increase (John iii., 29, 30).

4. "John did baptize in the wilderness and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins." A sample of his preaching may be found in Math. iii., 7-12, and Luke iii., 7-18. He made it plain that unless their lives afterward manifested that they had become new creatures their baptism would amount to nothing. One of the last commandments of Christ was that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem (Luke xxiv., 17).

5. "And there went out unto Him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of Him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins." There must be a sense of sin, a true conviction of sin, and the deeper the better, before any one will come to Christ, for He came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance. This is the work of the Holy Spirit (John xvi., 8, margin), and He uses the word and the lives of believers. In Acts v., 31; xi., 18, Christ is said to give or grant repentance.

6. "And John was clothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his loins, and he did eat locusts and wild honey." Thus was Elijah clothed (II Kings i., 8), and, as to locusts, they were among the creatures which God had permitted Israel to eat (Lev. xi., 22). John was certainly not extravagant in the matter of food and raiment. What a contrast was Isaac, who loved Esau because of his venison and would bless him only in connection therewith (Gen. xxv., 28: xxvii., 3, 4). Jesus has taught us not to think too much about either food or raiment (Math. iv., 4: vi., 25), but has assurred us that if we make His kingdom and His righteousness our first concern He will see to all our need in that direction (Math. vi., 33).

7. "And preached, saying, There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose.,' John sought not to attract people to himself, but to the Lamb of God, whom he came to herald. He had no ambition to make himself a name, but only to honor Him of whom he said, "He must increase, but I must decrease" (John iii., 30). He sought not great things for himself (Jer. xlv., 5) but his watchword was "Not I" (Gal. ii., 20; I Cor. xv., 10).

8 "I indeed have baptized you with water, but He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." Both Matthew and Luke add "and with fire" (Math. iii., 11; Luke iii., 16), which fire seems, from the context, to refer to the judgments of His second coming as King and Son of Man. As the Servant, which he is peculiarly in Mark, He does not speak of fire. But how much we do need to be filled wtth the Spirit—in fact, it is a command laid upon us, and as much a command as not to be drunken (Eph. v., 18). Then what a comfort to know that He, who is our Saviour, Brother, Friend, is the one who baptizeth with the Holy Ghost (John i., 33). We need not think we must beg and entreat Him, but simply ask Him (Luke xi., 13).

9. "And it came to pass in those days that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee and was baptized of John in Jordan." In Luke iii., 23, it is writen that He was about thirty years of age. In Math. iii., 14, 15, it is said that at first John forbade Him because of John's greater need to be baptized of Him, but Jesus said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." He humbled Himself from heaven down to the manger of Bethlehem, and the home in Nazareth, and the life of rejection, even to Gethsemane and Golgotha, all for us, and surely it is becoming in us to humble ourselves for Him, yet it seems strange to say so, for whereas He actually came down from great glory, we, being nothing, have nothing to come down from but sinful pride.

10. "And straightway coming up out of the water He saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon Him." Here in this gospel we meet the first "immediately," used about eighty times in the New Testament, and forty times in this gospel, and eleven times in this chapter, sometimes translated "anon" or "forthwith." It is the word for a good servant. The opened heavens make us think of Ezek. i., Math. iii., John i., Acts vii. and x., Rev. iv. and xix., in each of which chapters heaven is opened and always concerning Christ or His church. The Spirit coming as a dove makes us think of the dove that found no rest except in the ark while the waters of judgment were on the earth. Jesus, the true ark, is the only place where the Spirit can rest fully. If we are filled with Spirit, we will rest only in Jesus.

11. "And there came a voice from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." See also chapter ix., 7, where the same testimony was given at the transfiguration. In John viii., 29, Jesus says, "I do always those things that please the Father," and in Rom. xv., 3, it is said, "Even Christ pleased not Himself." Since the Father is well pleased with Jesus, when we are well pleased with Jesus and accept and abide in Him, God is well pleased with us for Jesus's sake. Let us abide in Him (I John ii., 28).—Lesson Helper.

Wrecked on the Great Lakes.

Between December 17, 1885, and November 15, 1893, 227 vessels were wrecked on the great lakes, representing a loss of $4,951,099.

STRIKE INVESTIGATORS.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS THE PROMISED COMMISSION.

Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor; John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Illinois, Will Study Labor Troubles in the West.

President Cleveland announced the members of the commission to investigate the railroad strike in the West growing out of the troubles between the Pullman Company and its employes. The commission is as follows:

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor of the United States; John D. Kernan, lawyer, New York City; Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill.

It was necessary under the statute that Mr. Wright should be a member of the body, as the law provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be a member of the board of inquiry. The law further provides that one member of the commission shall be a resident of the State in which the trouble is located, which in this case is Illinois, hence the appointment of Mr. Worthington.

President Cleveland had offered the Illinois appointment to Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, Ill., who declined to serve. He said his reason was that the commission would have to confine its investigation to the American Railway Union strike, which was ended.

Carroll D. Wright, who is ex-officio a member of the commission is a native of Massachusetts, of which State he was for a long time the Labor Commissioner. He is an expert on the subject of labor and is now in charge of the Government Bureau, which gathers and compiles labor statistics.

John D. Kernan is the oldest son of the late Francis Kernan, who represented New York State in the United States Senate as a Democrat from 1875 to 1881, succeeding ex-Governor Reuben E. Fenton, preceding Thomas C. Platt, and being the colleague of Roscoe Conkling, who came from the same part of the State. John D. Kernan was born at Utica, February 25, 1844. He was a protege of Horatio Seymour. He was educated in the public schools and free academy of Utica and at Seton Hall College, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1863. He studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and began the practice of law in Utica. Mr. Kernan's law practice was large and lucrative. Later he opened an office at No. 10 Wall street, New York city, his partners being his brother, Nicholas E., and William G. Quinn, under the firm name of Kernan Brothers. He served for several years as Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Oneida County, and once refused the nomination for Congress. Mr. Kernan is especially qualified by experience to deal with railroad matters, in which he has always taken a deep interest. In 1883 Governor Cleveland appointed him Railroad Commissioner with William F. Rogers and ex-Senator John O'Donnell. During the previous spring he had written much on railroad matters and had actively co-operated in the movement of merchants and manufacturers against the Railroad Commission act. He was elected Chairman of the Railroad Commission.

Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill., is a personal friend of Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, whose name he presented for nomination at the Chicago Convention of 1892. He was born in West Virginia in 1836, and was graduated from Allegheny College at Meadville, Penn., in 1855. He then returned to West Virginia and began the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1859 removed to Tremont, Ill., where he taught school for a year. After 1861 he acted with the war Democrats and supported the Republican candidates until President Grant ran a second time. He ran for Congress in 1872, but was defeated by Granville Barrere. In 1882 he was again nominated for Congress, this time to oppose John H. Lewis, who stumped the district as the candidate of "wealth, intelligence and aristocracy." Mr. Worthington claimed to be merely a representative of the people and was elected. At the expiration of his term he was renominated by acclamation and re-elected. He was renominated again in 1886, but was defeated by twenty-nine votes. He then devoted himself to the practice of law with Samuel S. Page, of Chicago, who was later elected a Judge of the Circuit Court. Mr. Worthington was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court two years ago.

KOREANS LOSE A FIGHT.

Japanese Soldiers Defeat Them in the Capital City.

Advices from Seoul say that a battle has been fought there between Korean and Japanese troops in which the Koreans were repulsed with considerable loss. The Korean troops, together with some Chinese soldiers, made an attack upon the Japanese garrison at the Korean capital and attempted to take the Japanese position by storm.

A sharp fight ensued, but the Japanese fire was more than the attacking party could stand, and they were compelled to retire. The assault upon the Japanese garrison was made at the instigation of the Chinese Resident at Seoul.

SHERIFF KILLS AN EDITOR.

Both Were Populists, But the Editor Had Attacked the Sheriff.

A. W. Carpenter, editor of the Vindicator, the organ of the Populist party of Southwest Texas, was shot and killed at Pearsall, where the paper is published, by Sheriff Walter Durbin, of Frio County.

Sheriff Durbin is also a Populist, and Carpenter had been attacking his official acts through his paper. Carpenter called on Durbin at the latter's office shortly after noon and the two quarreled, and the Sheriff drew his pistol and killed Carpenter. The Sheriff gave himself up immediately.

SIXTY BUILDINGS BURNED.

The Business Section of Belle Plain, Iowa, Destroyed by Fire.

The entire business section of Belle Plain, Iowa, with the exception of three buildings, was destroyed before the fire which devastated it had burned itself out. More than sixty buildings, business houses and dwellings were burned. The loss is estimated at $500,000, while there is only $150,000 insurance on the property consumed.

The flames originated in a livery stable, and, leaping across the street, were soon communicated to several buildings.

A VOLCANIC GAS WELL.

Great Boulders Thrown Into the Air and the Earth Shaken.

Shortly after mid night a series of subterranean explosions occurred at a natural gas well situated a short distance from Coffeyville, Kan.

People were awakened and found the town brightly illuminated and the earth trembling, while showers of rocks could be seen bursting from the gas well. These were hurled high in the air, and descending, crashed into the cottages in the neighborhood of the pit. As far as known, however, no one was hurt.

Daylight disclosed a dismal sight. For thirty acres around the well the earth was torn up as if by a volcano. The phenomenon is unaccountable.

THE salmon run at the Cascades, Oregon, is something unprecedented in the history of the State. Wheels catch tons every day, and the facilities for transportation over the portage are sorely taxed to afford means of shipment.

IT is claimed that enormous defalcations have been found in Ezela's administration of Salvador's affairs, as much as $10,000,000 being abstracted from one department.

THERE are now more damaged freight cars than ever before at one time in the history of the country, and it will take six months, working night and day, to repair them.

OWING to the hard times thousands of foreigners, principally Italians, Slavs and Hungarians, are leaving for Europe.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

30

MILK AND CREAM.

The market generally has been slow, owing to the increased receipts and unfavorable weather. The ruling price at the various milk-receiving stations for platform surplus has been $1.17 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 2c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,644,057
Condensed milk, gals	14,280
Cream, gals	73,997

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	$ 18½	@$	19
Western, extras	18½	@	19
Western, firsts	17	@	18
Western, thirds to seconds	13	@	16
State—Extra	—	@	18
Firsts	—	@	17½
Seconds	—	@	15
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	14½	@	15
Seconds	12½	@	13½
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	1.
Seconds to firsts	12	@	12½
Thirds	—	@	15½
Summer make	—	@	—
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	9
Full cream, good to prime	8⅝	@	8⅝
State Factory—Part skims, choice	—	@	5½
Part skims, com. to prime	2½	@	4½
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	15
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	16
Western—Fresh, best	13½	@	14
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	—	@	3 00
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	2 00
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 60	@	2 70
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 35	@	2 45
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	2 55
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	6	@	10
Plums, ₱ qt	7	@	10
Watermelons, each	10	@	25
Peaches, ₱ basket	50	@	2 50
Huckleberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	6	@	10
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	75	@	3 00
Raspberries, ₱ pint	8	@	10
Apples, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Pears, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Grapes, N. C., ₱ lb	5	@	7
Currants, ₱ qt	6	@	9
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	12
1893, common to good	8	@	11
Pacific Coast, choice	12	@	13
Common to prime	8	@	11½
Old odds	4	@	7
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	85	@	90
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Chickens, Phila, broilers	17	@	21
Western,	13	@	18
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
Ducks, ₱ lb	13	@	13½
Geese, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 87	@	2 25
Sweets, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions—Virginia, ₱ crate	75	@	1 00
Kentucky, ₱ bbl	—	@	2 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ crate	—	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Asparagus, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
String beans, ₱ basket	60	@	75
Green peas, ₱ basket	1 75	@	2 25
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 50
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Cucumbers, ₱ bushel	60	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	3 15
Spring Patents	3 60	@	3 65
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	55⅞
May	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	49½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	41
Track mixed	—	@	—
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	68	@	80
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	8 00	@	10 00
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 50	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	6⅝	@	6¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	7½	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 50	@	6 00
Dressed	5½	@	8½

Continued from first page.

baby" was not spoken, and Stella stared a little, and then smiled and nodded her head, as if she had suddenly chanced upon a bright idea.

Kate gave the invitation Charley had suggested, but the visitors declined to remain to dinner, that day. Miss Jessie promised to come in a few days and spend a week or two with them, and, as they were taking their leave, she said archly, to Kate:

"Perhaps you will wish I had not come at all! What if I coax Charley away from you?"

Stella was absolutely frightened for a minute. But Kate only said, very calmly, and with a smile as bright as Jessie's:

"You may, if you can!"

"Kate, you're a trump," whispered Stella, when she bent to kiss her sister-in-law good-bye. And Kate gave her hand a little squeeze, but said not a word.

She ran back to her nursery as soon as her callers had gone, and took little Johnnie on her lap with a thoughtful face.

"No! she shall not have my husband's heart," she murmured. "I have been at fault—I can see that, now. If Charley were not just as good and true as he is—well—I'm thankful I have had my eyes opened in time! Thanks to you, too, Miss Jess! And now, my darling baby, you must be very, very good, indeed. For you will have to divide your empire with papa, after this. And I'll have a dressmaker in the house, before to-morrow night."

At noon, instead of Charley, came the office-boy, bringing a little note, to say that she need not wait, for he would not come to dinner. Had an engagement for the afternoon, but would come home early to supper.

"An engagement? Yes; to ride with his cousin!" said Kate, to herself with a smile. "All right, Mr. Charley! The next time, I rather think I will be of the party."

She was very busy that afternoon. But when Charley came up at tea-time, it was the old Kate who met him in the hall, with fluffy hair and faultless dress, as he had not seen her for months.

"Why, Kit!" he cried, his handsome face all aglow. "Has any one come? Are you going out?"

"Yes, I thought if you cared to go, we would run 'round to Stella's awhile, this evening," she answered, putting her hand on which her diamond ring again shone on his broad shoulder.

"But, the baby?" asked Charley, doubtingly.

"Sarah can do very well with the baby," said Kate, though her cheeks reddened under his glance.

"Sarah? Why, Katie, what does it all mean? Is it possible—"

"Yes, it is quite possible that I am not going to neglect you any more, Charley, my dear," she interrupted, blushing redder.

"Hallelujah!" And Charley caught her to him in a swift embrace. "Kate, I'm the happiest fellow in town just this minute!"

"Then I shall take care to keep you so," said Kate. "Come to supper, silly boy."

She kept her word—and her husband. Miss Jess found it of no avail to cast her sweetest spells around her handsome cousin, for his wife was wide awake and learned, before it was too late to save a heart-break, that "worth winning was worth keeping"—especially when one has a home treasure to defend.—*New York Ledger.*

Mohammedan Worship.

While traveling through Algeria a few years ago, a resident of London, England, was greatly interested in watching the Mohammedan style of worship. One day he saw a Moore come into the mosque. At the door he dropped his slippers from his feet, picked them up in his hand, walked over the matting to where a fountain was playing, dropped his slippers and, deftly thrusting his feet into them, stepped into the water. He then thoroughly washed his mouth, his eyes, his ears, then his face and neck, then his arms to the elbows, his hands and lastly his feet and legs to the knees. That was done to typify the purifying of what he said, saw and heard, his deeds and his walks. Then emerging from the water, he dropped his slippers from his feet, and going to a distant corner of the mosque stood facing Mecca, the holy city of the Mohammedans. Standing there he began to mumble a prayer. After a few moments he kneeled down, still speaking, and, bending forward upon his hands, laid his forehead upon the floor. Afterward he raised his body and head erect and then stood up as at first. This routine was gone through with three times, not interrupting his words, only changing his position at regular intervals. After he had finished his prayer he picked up his slippers and came to the door, dropped them on the threshold, again thrust his feet into them and walked away.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Down Brakes.

The paths which lead to ruin, although they gradually converge and become the broad and fatal "way that leadeth to destruction," are at first very various. The first departures from virture are very slight, the first habits of sin seems to be in themselve scarcely sinful. There is some pleasant name by which they are called, some plausible excuse by which they are allowed.

First of all may be the intoxicating cup. With ninety-nine in a hundred, perhaps that is the begining, whose end is death. Those who begin with the strict rule of temperance, and adhere to it, seldom throw themselves away in sinful pursuits. Generally if a young man secures himself in this bulwark temperance, all the enemies of his soul will be successfully resisted.

Young Men! I would warn you from that sparkling cup, not only because it is a first step which may lead you, as it has led, the past year, thousands in our own country, to a drunkard's grave, but I warn you from it, because even from the very first, it opens all the avenues of your heart to the temptation under which sin is committed. There is scarcely a sin against which you need a warning, so long as the blood flows equally in healthy channels, but when it is quickened by the liquid fire, the power of temptation is increased, while the strength to resist is lessened. I appeal to you if this is not true?

The daily or occasional use of intoxicating drink exposes you to many bad influences, from which you would otherwise escape.

From what cause come wasted time and low companionship?

What is it that betrays you into extravagance and foolish debts?

By what means did you fall so easily into Sabbath breaking and profanity?

How did you learn to speak so lightly of religion, and to laugh at the scruples of virtue?

What influence has brought the sacredness of female innocence into contempt?

Why to-day, instead of the nobler ambition of your early days, are you now so eager for pleasure, so greedy for excitement? Have you thought of this?

Young men are every day ruined from the want of courage to say No. They convince themselves, as it is not difficult to do, that there is no danger of their ever becoming drunkards, and having done this, they excuse themselves in the habit of daily drinking, as if no harm could come from it. A great and fatal mistake! From the begining it does harm Let not the cup then of intoxication come near your lips.

Not a Tramp.

The following story of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown University, a delegate to the Brussels Monetary Conference and a well known writer on social, economic and religious subjects, is told by the Providence *News*. Dr. Andrews has never been accused of being a dandy, and he delights in doing just such things as is told herewith.

The home delegation to the big Baptist anniversaries at Saratoga have got back and they know something funny. This is what it is: As the Baptist train en route swung by a little station up in York State, the eagle-eyed operator discovered the figure of a man stowed away on the rear platform, hat pulled down over his eyes, safe from view and everything else except the curling dust and flying pebbles. So the operator wired abead to the next station as follows: "Look out for tramp on No. 56, rear platform. Jones." The operator at the next station promptly pulled up the train, and the conductor went to the rear to investigate. There was the man—a big, broad-shouldered fellow, his hat pulled down over his eyes, covered with dust, and so generally rough and tough looking that the conductor didn't hanker after a tackle. So he sent for the brakeman. What followed is indicated by the dispatch which operator Jones at the back station received a few minutes later from his brother operator. Here it is:

"'Tramp all right. Going to the Baptist Convention with a ticket. Takes his water straight, and is president of Brown University.'"

The Mental Sufferings of the Cowboy.

"If young men who have the cowboy fever had any idea of the apprenticeship they are likely to serve before becoming full-fledge cowboys most of them would be cured without the expense of a trip a thousand miles west," said Elias Miller, of Hutcheson, Kan., yesterday. "It is nearly twenty years since I had the fever and went out to be cured. My first work was watching the line between Wyoming and Dakota. Line or fence watching is an assignment frequently given to a new comer, and the duties consist in riding up and down the line and preventing cattle from straying over it. Several men have lost their reason in this work, and I came very near doing so myself. All the glory and adventure we read of in books is absent, and the solitude is terrible. I could cover my distance in about two days, and I did nothing else but ride up and down the line watching for the stray cattle, which never strayed my way. Sheep herding is said to be the most terrible monotonous work a man can be put to, but there are few cowboys in the west who have not an acute recollection of the sufferings they endured when doing such work as I discribe. There are hundreds of men doing it to-day, but each of them are looking forward to obtaining a new job with almost the eagerness of a convict who knows that his sentence has nearly expired."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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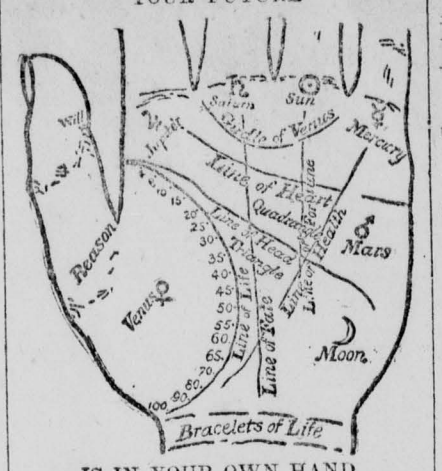

IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

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